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San Francisco Labor Council

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LABOR CLARION

The Official Journal of the San Francisco Labor Council

Vol. XXXVIII | San Francisco, February 3, 1939 | No. 1

Golden Gate International Exposition

All the World Will Enter San Francisco for "Pageant of Pacific"

WITHIN the five-year period that ended in 1937 world-wide strides in transportation and communication came to a dramatic climax in San Francisco Bay, where the visible proof of progress is impressive.

Here stand the two greatest bridges in the world—the $77,000,000 San Francisco-Oakland Bay Bridge, longest and most costly anywhere; and the $33,000,000 Golden Gate Bridge, crossing the harbor entrance with the longest single span ever created.

Over these two steel structures drones a symbolic "bridge," the huge clipper ships that fly weekly schedules to the Orient with passengers, mail and express, bringing the distant Asian lands within days, not weeks, of America. This ocean-air service has accelerated the tempo of trade intercourse with the Orient just as definitely as the bridges have unified the San Francisco Bay area in new efficiency.

Between the bridges and under shadow of the clippers lies Treasure Island, site of the 1939 Golden Gate International Exposition. Here, from February 18 to December 2, 1939, will be held America's official World's Fair of the West—a "Pageant of the Pacific," celebrating and dramatizing the onward march of civilization through the West.

Transportation is not the only factor that has drawn a new industrial map of the Western Hemisphere. In the mountains are huge water power projects building or completed—notably Boulder, Bonneville and Grand Coulee—and floods of economical electrical energy will have an almost unlimited effect upon agriculture and industry, exports and the capacity to absorb imports, on the Pacific slope.

Taking notice of the trend of significance, the Western World's Fair will treat mechanical progress and industrial horizons fully, yet interpret them in a new light. Since electricity is doing the work, and distribution is constantly more efficient, human leisure is greatly increased, and the trend is toward still more leisure.

Age-Old Desire to Travel

How better may this new leisure be employed than in giving way to the age-old desire to travel—to see strange new sights, enjoy unfamiliar sports, and relax in an atmosphere alien to the cares of the day? So the Golden Gate International Exposition will be a "travel fair," assembling the vacationland resources of the Pacific basin and displaying them as a rich background for the industrial progress that makes them more easily available.

This innovation in world's fairs enlisted the enthusiastic co-sponsorship of the eleven Western states of America, and with their joint support the scope of the Exposition rose swiftly to an estimated $50,000,000 figure. Foreign nations were quick to join in, so that the Western World's Fair was soon past the formative and thoroughly at home in its actual construction period. To appreciate its scheme of development and its unique site, it is best to glance back again beyond the beginning of the five-year achievement period.

Air Crossroads of the Pacific

Facing toward the future, the San Francisco Junior Chamber of Commerce determined in 1931 to secure for the city of the Golden Gate an airport comparable in quality with its harbor and its strategic centralized location. Fourteen possible sites were surveyed, and experts reported in favor of the Yerba Buena Shoals. These shoals lay just north of Yerba Buena Island, mid-point of the $77,000,000 Bay Bridge dream then approaching its fruition, so that nothing more centrally located from the standpoint of the entire Bay area could be imagined.

Distance to San Francisco's downtown district would be 4.7 miles, to Oakland's center of population 7.3 miles, via an arterial boulevard across the Bridge. Records showed only 142 hours of fog annually for the past forty-five years; steady prevailing winds were gentle. Costs were not prohibitive, so an airport on Yerba Buena Shoals became San Francisco's problem of the hour.

The picture grew into a grand central air terminal to serve primarily the two million residents of cities that rim the Bay, an "Air Crossroads of the Pacific," situated in the heart of its metropolitan area, which in turn is the heart of its hemisphere. Later refinements in the original plan have given this strategic airport a specialized function—it will capitalize fully on its strategic convenience of access by serving the greatest number, and those in the greatest hurry, as an "uptown passenger terminal" for land and sea planes, under administration of the San Francisco Public Utilities Commission.

New Land for America, Dual in Purpose

So two visions were merged—World's Fair and Airport in the order named would give permanent utility to the island north of the Bay Bridge tunnel through Yerba Buena Island. Each plan speeded and supported the other; in February, 1936, while the two bridges were building and the clipper ships passed from exploratory into mail flights, construction of the island began.

United States Army engineers, armed with a W.P.A. appropriation of $3,803,900, sponsored by the Exposition Company, assembled their dredges. Eleven of them—a fleet of nine at one time—pumped black sand from the Bay floor and sluiced it through pipe lines over Yerba Buena Shoal. From a natural depth of two to twenty-six feet below water a 400-acre rectangle crept toward its present elevation of thirteen feet above the tides; it stands now as the largest island ever built by man.

California is a wonderland and a gardenland, so this Western World's Fair set aside $1,500,000 for horticultural display that has transformed 400 acres of sand fill into a place of verdant delight. Two preliminaries were locating, in nurseries or on private property of donors, some 4000 trees, 70,000 shrubs and literally millions of flowering plants—and preparing the soil for their reception. This required a "leaching" process to remove harmful minerals from the sub-surface sands, in addition to the lavish use of rich top soil.

This was accomplished largely by natural rainfall in the winter of 1937-38, after removal of salt water that saturated the central portion of the reclaimed fill.

Consideration of exposure placed hardy plantings along the sea-wall and exterior frontages of Treasure Island, to resist wind and salt spray. Within the inner courts of the Exposition's walled city tender sub-tropical plants thrive with complete protection from breeze and chill. In every court and garden are specimens with penetrating fragrance, so that courts will have their distinctive odors.

Beauty of Structure Accentuated

A "Persian Prayer Rug" of living mesembryanthemum covers twenty-five acres along the entrance facade near the Portals of the Pacific, at the main entrance; green lawns space the buildings and the brilliant plumage of the soil; great fountains brilliant with water blooms accentuate the courts, and tall trees give shade.

Background and climax of World's Fair festivity are the massive and stately palaces of the Exposition city, windowless for uniformity in dis-

play under constant illumination. A new "Pacific" style of architecture has been devised to exalt the visitor spiritually into a "Never-Never Land" where dreams come true and romance is in the air. Ancient mystic Oriental forms have been blended in long horizontal lines, setback pyramids and masses characteristic of Malayan, Incan and Cambodian treatments into a compact grouping of unified simplicity.

An ancient walled city is the basis of the Golden Gate International Exposition's structural scheme, adapted to the breathless loom of the Bay Bridge towers by the 400-foot Tower of the Sun that will translate mass into height, prevent dwarfing, build up the desired emotional quality of the fantastic Oriental theme. This tower stands in the spacious central Court of Honor, and from it radiate phalanxes of exhibit palaces spaced by broad concourses—Court of the Seven Seas, Court of Flowers, Court of Reflections, Court of the Moon, Court of Pacifica, The Bund—their names will express their flavors.

The elephant, mammoth beast of pageantry, is a predominating decorative note, crowning the pyrmadided entrance towers that flank the main Portals of the Pacific. Flaming banners, pylons with flambeaux streaming flames or vapor, will confer pungency to accentuate the simplicity of basic form, and the use of color everywhere will increase the impression of magnitude and splendor. Smoothly flowing color symphonies, rather than harsh contrasts, knit the Exposition buildings into an architectural unit.

Building beauty for the eye, the architects insisted none the less upon comfort for the feet and satisfaction for exhibitors and the visiting public. So Treasure Island, which had no existing obstacles to be compromised into a plan, stands as a scientific masterpiece of compact unity. A planned system of visitor-circulation is achieved by dispersing the main objectives around the central exhibits section, so that "bottlenecks" do not exist and the island will be saturated uniformly by strolling crowds. The visitor is encouraged by the ground plan to wander, see, learn and enjoy himself—and no exhibitor finds himself languishing on a "back street."

The World Enrolls in the Giant Enterprise

Toward this World's Fair the world is moving. Its designation by President Roosevelt and Congress as America's official World's Fair of the West in 1939, and the invitation extended to all nations by the President, have maintained the interest that early was apparent. First formal announcement of participation came from Japan, appropriately for a "Pageant of the Pacific," and other acceptances poured in, through diplomatic channels and unofficially, from an imposing list of foreign nations and outlying territories.

Most of these nations are arrayed in buildings of characteristic racial architecture in the Pacific Basin, an area on the shore of a chain of lagoons east of the main exhibit group.

California will expend approximately $1,375,000 on a group of buildings—a State Building and a number of other structures for group displays of her counties—with the remainder of the $5,000,000 devoted mainly to exhibits. The eleven Western states and British Columbia will display jointly in a great Hall of Western States, built around a million-dollar relief map of the Western area.

The Hall of Western States stresses the solid resources that are responding to commercial development and awaiting a further expansion by man power and brain power. Here will be graphic demonstration of

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the production, processing and marketing that give the Western states their constantly rising place in the sun, their billions of dollars in annual transactions.

In the Pacific Basin project the United States will be represented by a stately building and comprehensive national exhibits, assured by a federal appropriation of $1,500,000. George Creel, eminent writer and publicist, is commissioner in charge. The seven-acre building, costing $500,000, faces the Court of the Nation, where ceremonies, concerts, army maneuvers and pageantry will be held. Exhibits will explain every phase of governmental activity; there will be an elaborate and unique Indian presentation, and moored at the federal wharf will be a submarine, a destroyer and a Coast Guard vessel.

Pageant of the Pacific Is Emphasized

World-wide in scope, this Western World's Fair nevertheless emphasizes the Pageant of the Pacific. Its travel lanes, lines of communication and arteries of irrigation will be etched in racing fire on gigantic relief maps, given life by invisible "black light" and fluorescent paint; similar treatment will dramatize the course of electrical energy from great mountain reservoirs to the family curling-iron.

To Treasure Island, central and strategic off the teeming wharves of San Francisco, will come all the pungent flavors of far Pacific lands to be spiced by American bustle, thrown into high relief by European sophistication. In the restaurants of the World's Fair, in its display of the arts and sciences, in its historical and ultra-modern treatment of agricultural and industrial methods, of races and religions, of achievements and aspirations—the world will assemble its best. A spacious theme building—Pacific House, in the center of a lagoon—will be the conference hall for discussion of pressing problems.

A robust culture will whoop it up on the Exposition's Gayway—its "Forty Acres of Fun," where Javanese dancing girls authentically from Java will vie with the night club versions of many lands, with savory foods prepared in native kitchens by cooks of all these lands, with thrilling stunt rides, with incredible and rollicking side-shows of every sort. Lofty educational advancement will be forgotten here; thousands of applications for concessions were received, and the six hundred liveliest will regale the pleasure-seekers on Treasure Island.

Music will be carried throughout the island by forty "sound pylons" connected with the public address system; radio programs will go out constantly, and the public will be able to observe, through glass panels, the inner workings of radio control. Hundreds of national and international sports events, musical and dancing productions and special pageantry of major significance will make Treasure Island the focus of world interest.

Three projects of magnitude should be listed here as examples of the variety and value of the entertainment promised for the Exposition. Just north of the Court of Pacifica will be the Cavalcade of the Golden West, a mammoth cross-section of the romantic history of the Pacific Basin, packed into an eighty-minute pageant. Education and entertainment will have equal weight in its planning and it will show the West on the march in economics, politics and culture.

Chinese Development and Art

Near the Pacific Basin Area will be the $1,200,000 China Village, that will faithfully reproduce an entire Chinese community. Temples, markets, shops, theaters, tea gardens, formal temple gardens, native huts and pagodas and even Chinese farms will be found in full operation. Dominating the rock-walled slice of old China will be a multi-storied pagoda, each floor devoted to a phase of Chinese development, including priceless art treasures.

In contrast will be a seven-acre Barbary Coast, a replica of the San Francisco "hot spot" that once swaggered chestily with an international reputation. Pruned of its real wickedness, the new Barbary Coast will rebuild the fun facets of a colorful period, and will rank as a million-dollar enterprise.

Dawn of New Day on Pacific

To stimulate and direct this dawning Pacific unity, to bring the nations of the earth into closer accord for the common welfare, are definite goals of the 1939 Golden Gate International Exposition. In a setting of peerless man-made beauty, surrounded by the gorgeous beauty of San Francisco Bay, the links of a new spiritual chain will be forged,

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BEER and EMPLOYMENT

The brewery labor payroll for the full year 1938 will approximate $85,000,000. This is more than the payroll of many industries or large companies.

After adding the outlay for salaried workers and executives to the amount to be paid for brewery labor, the total will be more than $110,000,000.

The 1938 outlay for brewery labor alone averages $1,635,000 a week.

During 1937, negotiations between breweries and labor unions resulted in an average weekly wage increase of more than $3 per worker.

It is noted that the figures on employment and wages have been steadily mounting, keeping pace with increased consumption.

As a striking example of how brewery wages have gone up, it is noted that the current high mark is more than double the wage paid in 1914, when beer consumption hit its peak. In that year the brewing industry's payroll included 62,070 wage earners, receiving an aggregate of $53,243,743 for the year or an average of $16.52 per week.

This compares with data compiled by the United States Department of Commerce Census of Manufacturers which lists wage earners for 1937 at 47,002 who received aggregate wages of $79,197,002.

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Chemical to Neutralize Poison Gas

A new chemical compound for virtually complete protection of soldiers and civilians against one of war's worst horrors, the burns of mustard gas, is announced by officials of Hobart College, Geneva, N. Y.

"Mustard," twenty years after the world war, still rates as the most effective poison gas. The new chemical, sprayed on clothing, is announced as protecting for months against the burns.

The discoverer is Dr. Ralph H. Bullard, professor of chemistry, member of the American Chemical Society and several honorary science organizations, formerly an industrial chemist. The formula of the chemical is not made public.

"Until today," the Hobart announcement said, "the only protection against mustard gas has included gas masks and rubberized clothing. Masks afford no protection against one of the most dangerous properties, ability to cause severe burns and blisters on parts not covered by the mask.

"To protect the body, rubberized clothing was developed, but this protection is questionable at its best. Rubberized clothing is intolerable after relatively short periods because it prevents evaporation of body moisture. Also it is frequently not available when needed most, particularly in civilian populations.

"The new anti-mustard preparation, sprayed on clothing, will remain effective for several months. Neither water nor ordinary temperatures have any effect on the compound, and clothing may be cleansed without destroying its effectiveness.

"Mustard gas coming in contact with treated clothing immediately is neutralized and becomes harmless as the air itself. The preparation is harmless to human beings and treated clothing can be worn without any discomfort whatever."

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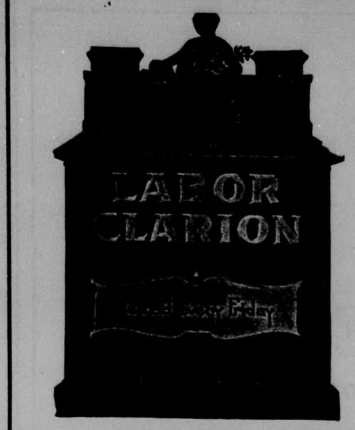
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Maladministration of Labor Act

Definite evidence that the National Labor Relations Board has far exceeded its statutory authority in administering the National Labor Relations Act and usurped power to determine the structure of the American labor movement was presented by the executive council of the American Federation of Labor to the 1938 convention of the Federation and approved by that body.

In its indictment of the National Labor Relations Board the executive council said in part:

"On May 15, 1935, Senator Robert F. Wagner arose in the Senate and said of the National Labor Relations Act:

> "Anyone familiar with these laws will recognize at once that there is nothing in the pending bill which places the stamp of governmental favor upon any particular type of union.

"Had the National Labor Relations Board construed and administered the act in the spirit and on the basis of the foregoing declaration, we would not now have occasion to submit the following report. Instead of a report of justified criticism we would be submitting a report of unqualified approval of the board and its administration.

"It is with deep regret that frankness impels us to report to you that the National Labor Relations Board has administered the act contrary to its letter, spirit and intent, with manifest bias and prejudice against the American Federation of Labor and in favor of dual and rival organizations. Our resentment has been aroused and your officers have publicly and officially in most vigorous terms condemned this unholy alliance between a government agency exercising quasi-judicial jurisdiction and the C.I.O.

"Increasing importance which attaches to the actions of the National Labor Relations Board is evidenced by the fact that in the three years of its existence the board has handled 16,500 cases, involving almost 4,000,000 workers. As the work of the board grew, so did its tendency to go beyond the direct congressional mandate and gradually to apply its decisions not to the questions of labor's basic rights which the Wagner Act had been designed to protect, but to the problems of form and structure of the labor movement itself.

"That a three-man board, composed of men with no direct labor experience, should undertake to shape the form and structure of our labor movement through decisions clothed with judicial authority, aroused among our unions a growing feeling of apprehension and indignation.

"Aware of its solemn responsibility to preserve and perpetuate the basic democratic principle of labor's self-determination and self-government, the entire membership of the American Federation of Labor has united in its protest against this unwelcome intervention in labor's internal problems by a government bureau.

"The American Federation of Labor is aware that problems which have emerged and developed over a period of fifty or sixty years—problems with which labor has struggled for several generations—cannot and should not be settled by snap judgments of outsiders, no matter how well-intentioned or learned they may be.

"It is with this invasion of labor's democratic sovereignty that we have found fault and not with the principles and purposes which the act embodies and which will always have our unyielding support.

"The board has exceeded its public purpose and has vitiated the procedure delineated in the act in three respects:

> "First, in a large number of instances its agents have shown gross favoritism and bias in the handling of cases, furthering the objectives of one union against another and favoring one form of labor organization.
>
> "Second, by administrative fiat the board has set aside legally valid and binding contracts entered into in good faith by bona fide unions and employers.
>
> "Third, through the arbitrary determination of appropriate units in cases dealing with the question concerning representation, the board has sought to impose upon workers regardless of their wishes the type of organization it favored.

"Before the United States Supreme Court on April 12, 1937, handed down the five epoch-making decisions, upholding the constitutionality of the National Labor Relations Act, the administration of the law by the National Labor Relations Board was on the whole just and proper. Such errors as were committed were the natural result of a newly constituted government agency administering a newly created law.

"Since the decisions of the Supreme Court of April 12, 1937, the board has abandoned whatever restraint it imposed upon itself prior to this date and has brazenly and by official acts declared itself as a proponent of the C.I.O., fostered its interests and by the effect of its decrees recruited membership for the C.I.O. * * *"

Automatic Control in Industry

The widespread introduction of measurement devices and automatic control instruments in industry has speeded up production, improved the quality of products, reduced costs and increased the productivity of labor. This is shown by a report entitled, "Industrial Instruments and Changing Technology," which was prepared by the National Research Project of the Works Progress Administration.

Labor Requirements Cut in Half

The amount of labor required to process a 100-pound bag of beet sugar has been cut in half in the last twenty years. During the period from 1890 to 1913 the increase in production was great enough to require increased employment in spite of rising output per worker. After 1920 the productivity increases were accompanied by a sufficiently rising volume of production to maintain employment approximately level. For the future, it is estimated that production in 1940 may be 20 per cent higher than it was in 1935, with probably a decrease in the number of men employed. These are the principal findings of a report prepared by the National Research Project of the Works Progress Administration in co-operation with the National Bureau of Economic Research.

Super-Highway Is Predicted

A speed of ninety miles an hour on a super-highway between San Francisco and New York is predicted in the not distant future by Charles M. Upham, director of the American Roadbuilders' Association, who has been in San Francisco planning for that organization's convention in this city in March.

The project has the approval of War Department officials, who regard it as an invaluable aid to defense, he said.

"This system would be modeled after that now used in Germany," he said. "It would give tremendous stimulus to industry of all sorts, aid employment and develop areas now untouched."

Upham envisions the super-highway as a divided road, free of all grade crossings. San Francisco would be its western terminus and it would connect here with the proposed Pan-American highway from Alaska to the tip of South America.

And Pacific Between America and Asia

More and more as time goes on are we disposed to applaud the originator of the plan that put the Atlantic between America and Europe, says an exchange.

Futility of Company Unions

(By the late Charles P. Howard, President of the International Typographical Union for a number of years)

From the standpoint of the experienced trade unionist the question of the company union will be dismissed with few words for reasons which his experience dictates. In practice company unions have accomplished little in the way of raising living standards by increasing wages or reducing the working hours for their members. They are formed for the purpose of defeating these aims rather than accomplishing them. It is almost universal that the policies of company unions are dominated by the executives and supervisors of the company which promotes their organization. Care is exercised to direct the activities of the company union along lines that avoid demands that are considered radical by the management. This means that wage increases will be proposed only at such times and in such figures as are acceptable to the management. It also means that reduction in the hours of labor will be requested by the company union only to meet legislative requirements or because of the pressure resulting from reductions in industry generally. If demands are made which management does not wish to meet they are vetoed by executive action. It is the exception where the company union goes any farther than to make its demands and have them denied, or compromised to an extent which means little progress.

U. of C. Leads in Enrollment

The University of California, with 24,809 full-time students, has the largest enrollment of any college or university in the United States. The Berkeley campus alone, with 15,633 students, tops all other institutions of higher learning in the nation. This is the story told in a recent issue of "School and Society" by President Raymond Walters of the University of Cincinnati.

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High Wages Only Method to Share Profits, Says Edsel Ford

BUSINESS men have been saying in public some of the nonsensical things they say so impressively to each other in the privacy of their "well-stocked clubs." As a result, says a Washington writer, the hearings of the Senate Profit-Sharing Committee are about "washed up."

This investigation was sponsored by Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg (Rep., Mich.). Senator Clyde L. Herring (Dem., Iowa) was made chairman of the committee. Investigators recommended by Vandenberg and by various banks, chambers of commerce and employers' associations were hired by Herring. The two senators began hearings amidst a blare of favorable newspaper publicity.

Tax Cut Was Dominating Idea

Aside from making "a complete study of existing profit-sharing systems," the committee announced it had but one idea in view—"tax exemptions and tax rewards" to encourage employers to adopt profit-sharing plans. They described this as "incentive taxation."

Some observers suspect that this idea, and the original suggestion for the entire "study," came from employers who see in profit-sharing a new way to confuse wage earners and the government while they continue to pay low wages, dodge taxes and keep their workers from organizing.

Edsel Ford Talks Common Sense

That scheme got its first setback at the hearings when President William Green of the American Federation of Labor pointed out its obvious dangers. He emphasized that profit-sharing was "old stuff" and declared the way to "share profits" was to increase wages.

Although the employer witnesses were hand-picked by the committee, and practically all favored general tax reduction, many testified against the idea of reducing taxes of employers who go in for profit-sharing.

For example, Edsel Ford told the committee that "incentive taxation might create more problems than it would solve."

Edsel also approved policies which organized labor will recognize as sound, whether or not they are the actual practices of the Ford Motor Company.

"Sharing profits through high wages is more simple and less paternalistic than other profit-sharing plans," he said. "We have felt that our men were more able to take care of their own needs than we were."

Grants That Workers Know Best

In other words, put the money in the pay envelope each week, and the wage earners will know what to do with it!

Lammot duPont, president of the duPont Company, said he is against incentive taxation because it would increase government interference with business. Instead of profit-sharing he favored "high wages based on efficient performance," which he defined as the kind of wages paid under the duPont bonus system.

H. J. Tily, head of a large Philadelphia department store, said that "nothing appeals to the employee so much as a fat pay envelope," and that if profit-sharing was any good it would have been widely adopted long ago.

Witnesses Eager for Tax Cuts

Most of the witnesses, however, had a good word for profit-sharing and ardently backed the idea that their taxes should be cut because they had adopted the scheme in some form satisfactory to themselves.

Several said their employees cannot be trusted to handle extra money

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wisely, and therefore must be forced to save through employer-managed profit-sharing systems.

For example, Frank R. Gannett, wealthy publisher of a chain of reactionary newspapers, said it harms workers to give them a share of profits unless the employer first teaches them "thrift."

"Joy of Being a Capitalist"

A few days later Senator Herring made a radio speech in which he described the philosophy back of the profit-sharing idea. Among other remarkable things, he said:

"We cannot persuade the workers to actively support capitalism without incentive—the conscious joy of being a capitalist. The profit-sharing system is the heart of capitalism and the American system of government."

Herring repeated a strange statement that had been made at the hearings by many of the witnesses, that profit-sharing actually increases the profits of the employer, and yet in some miraculous way also increases the share of the employees.

Straw and Weeds Produce Newsprint

A secret process is being used today in an undisclosed East Liberty, Pa., plant, where a Pittsburgh scientist is turning waste straw and weeds into pulp to be used in the manufacture of newsprint, says a United Press dispatch.

Because of the plant's limited capacity, at least a month will be needed before enough pulp can be produced and turned into newsprint at an estimated cost of $35 to $37 a ton, according to Dr. F. W. Hochstetter. He claims his method will revolutionize the newsprint industry if it can be developed on a large scale of production.

Dr. Hochstetter hopes to take the pulp to a paper mill for final processing. It will be the acid test of the process, developed after fifteen years of research in his Pittsburgh laboratory.

Dr. Hochstetter said the pulp is being made from waste wheat straw and uncultivated weeds from Pennsylvania farms. He refused to reveal any details of his method, which he believes will open a huge market for waste products and conserve forests, the present source of newsprint ingredients.

"Aren't some of the hats women wear absurd?" "Yes," replied Miss Cayenne; "and yet when some people put them on they do look so appropriate."

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Labor's Non-Partisan League Declared C. I. O. Agency

From A.F.L. Information and Publicity Service

LABOR'S NON-PARTISAN LEAGUE was organized in 1936 to mobilize labor support for the re-election of President Roosevelt. Major George L. Berry was named chairman of the League and many other officials of unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor took an active part in the League's campaign.

For some time after the presidential election the League remained dormant. Then early in 1937 Major Berry was appointed to the United States Senate from Tennessee and thereupon resigned from his position in the League.

He was succeeded as chairman of the League by John L. Lewis, dictator of the C.I.O. Sidney Hillman, second in command of the C.I.O., became vice-chairman.

Immediately the character of the League's activities changed. It was announced that the League would become a permanent organization. Statements of League spokesmen clearly indicated they regarded it as the nucleus of an independent political party. Overtures were made to farmers' organizations seeking their co-operation with the League in the formation of a national farmer-labor party. Political writers devoted columns to speculation on how the League could be used to promote the personal bitterness of C.I.O. leaders.

"Droves of Radicals and Communists"

Personnel of the League also showed an immediate and significant change. Droves of crusading radicals and communists joined its ranks. Their objective also was to bring together the farm and labor vote into a new political party, which they hoped to take over, when organized.

At the same time loyal adherents of the American Federation of Labor still allied with the League began to look askance at these strange developments. They doubted the non-partisan character of the League.

These doubts were confirmed last fall when the League actually put its own candidates in the field for local offices. In some cities officials of the C.I.O. unions were nominated for public office by the League. Bitter contests developed as the local organizations of the American Federation of Labor opposed such candidates. The local elections became a vital factor in the struggle between the Federation and the C.I.O. It is gratifying to report that in cities where the local organizations of the American Federation of Labor opposed the candidates of the League the latter were defeated.

Instead of accepting the mandate implied in these stunning defeats, the leaders of the League—that is, the leaders of the C.I.O.—announced their intention of persisting in their foolhardy enterprise. They declared the future and salvation of American workers rested upon independent political action. This false doctrine directly controverted the traditional non-partisan political policy of the American Federation of Labor, tried and tested by experience and found eminently successful in achieving progress for labor.

League Run "From the Top Down"

By this time many loyal adherents of the American Federation of Labor had become fed up with the League. They disapproved of its policies but found they could have no voice in shaping them. They discovered it was run from the top down, like the C.I.O. itself. The rank and file were given no choice but to follow the dictates of the League's leaders. Therefore, many Federation members left the League.

But a new and even more unedifying chapter in the League's record was soon to unfold. After Congress convened in special session the League gave an exhibition of treachery and deception unique in the history of organized labor.

When the American Federation of Labor came out in opposition to the hodge-podge wage and hours bill, with its myriad ill-considered amendments, with its inequitable differentials, with its dangerous delegation of sweeping powers to a single administrator, the League started a militant campaign for that bill.

When the American Federation of Labor put forward a model wage

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and hour bill providing equal and fair treatment for workers in oppressed industries in every section of the country the League exerted all pressure at its command to induce members of the House of Representatives to defeat that bill.

Following recommittal of the hodge-podge committee bill, the leaders of the League and the C.I.O., thwarted in their efforts to get it adopted, whined and yelped like whipped curs and vented their disappointment by seeking to vilify the officers and members of the American Federation of Labor. They came out in their true colors and exposed themselves as avowed enemies of the American Federation of Labor. The auditor's report of the United Mine Workers of America revealed a contribution by that organization of $30,000 during the last six months of 1937 to Labor's Non-Partisan League. This showed that the United Mine Workers' Union, which has been the financial angel of the C.I.O., is also the main support of the League.

C. I. O. Leaders Pull Strings

Careful investigation of the record of Labor's Non-Partisan League leads to these inevitable conclusions:

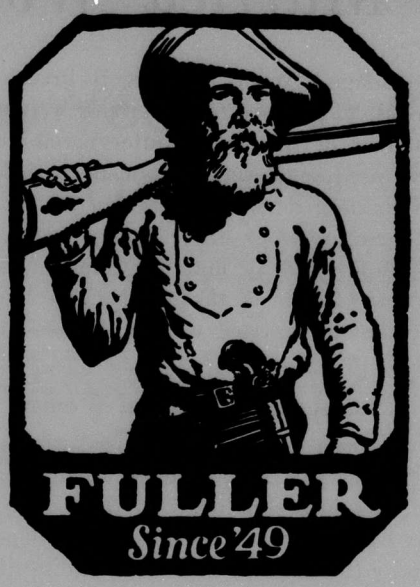
1—The League is nothing more than a C.I.O. agency, a ventriloquist's dummy for the C.I.O. leaders. When the League speaks, it is with the voice of the C.I.O. leaders. When it acts, it is the C.I.O. leaders who pull the strings.

2—It is opposed to the best interests of American labor and therefore should be opposed by the American Federation of Labor.

3—It is devoted chiefly to promoting the personal political ambitions of C.I.O. leaders.

A. F. L. Recommends Withdrawal

Therefore, it is recommended that all State Federations of Labor, city central bodies and local organizations affiliated with the American Federation of Labor be directed to withdraw from association with Labor's Non-Partisan League, and that all organizations affiliated with the American Federation of Labor and their individual members be urged to cease contributing to the financial support of Labor's Non-Partisan League.



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Should Married Women Work? Youths Split on Issue

Federal Youth Survey, W. P. A., San Francisco

THE outmoded adage, "Woman's place is in the home," has been renovated to read, "The place for a married woman is in the home." A considerable number of the youths interviewed during the Federal Youth Survey have used some such statement to bolster their contention that men and single girls should be given job preference over married women. Of course, opinions differ among youth, as among others, on the problem of employment of married women. Some youths believe that all married women should be taken out of the labor market; others justify the employment of married women in cases of economic necessity; a few defend on principle their right to hold jobs.

Case Against Married Women

Most of the youths who believe that married women should be forced out of jobs reason this way: In these days, when there are not enough jobs to go around, the jobs should go to those who need them most. Unmarried boys and girls are frequently entirely dependent upon their own earnings; usually the married men have families to support. Therefore the men and single women have the greater need for jobs than most of the married women. As one boy says, "You can't make a perfect world all at once. In the meantime some groups will have to suffer, and the married woman can stand it best."

It is a fairly common assumption that married women working for "pin money" are willing to accept lower wages than the men who have to earn livings for themselves and possibly their families. Some youths feel that, by undercutting men, married women make it still more difficult for men to get jobs. Then, too, the acceptance of lower pay by the married women threatens wage scales in certain occupations and may result in lower wages for all workers.

Case for Married Women

"People say, you know, that a lot of married women work when they don't need the money," an unmarried girl told the Federal Youth Survey in Seattle. "But you can't tell me that a married woman will go out and slave seven hours a day if she doesn't have to. It's easy to say that a woman's place is in the home, but if the man of the family is making only $20 a week, like so many of them—why, you can't live on that."

The difficulty of establishing a household on the earnings of the husband alone is one reason young married women work. In the words of one boy who doesn't want to marry unless he can support a wife, "the only way young people can marry is for the wife to work." Some youths prefer to wait for marriage until they have a degree of security and a reasonable income. Others see no point in waiting for the job security that may never come. As one lad asks, "What assurance do we have that times will be any better?"

Don't Like Work, Girls Claim

Some of the young married women now employed are eager enough to give up their jobs. One factory forewoman, supporting her unemployed husband, terms hers a "man's job." When her husband finds work she will give up her job, preferably to a married man. There is another girl helping her husband pay off the mortgage. With reasonable luck, the home will be paid for in three more years, after which she looks forward to "raising a family."

Many of the youths, boys and girls alike, who are most insistent that married women should be discharged from jobs, are willing to make exceptions in favor of those women who are helping to support families.

And then there are some who believe that a married woman has the same right to hold a job as a man or a single girl. A staunch young woman trade unionist warns the men, "If you want women to support unions and vote for progressive legislation you must go to bat for their rights, just as you do for anyone else."

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Women's Old-Age Insurance

By MARY M. DEWSON, Member Social Security Board

Women are covered by the Social Security Act on the same terms as men. But in one curious way working women come off comparatively better than men under the act's old-age insurance program. This arises from the very fact that women, as a rule, earn less than men and work a shorter time. This may not seem to make sense, but it is true, nevertheless.

Take, for example, the girl who goes to work in a store, an office, or a factory when she leaves high school and works until she marries—about five years later. Suppose she averages $15 a week during those five years. If she never earns another cent as long as she lives she will have built up a claim to a government check for $15.75 a month, beginning when she is 65 and continuing as long as she lives.

Even part-time wages, or wages for occasional work, if the job is covered by the Social Security Act, count toward old-age benefits. Home workers—women who work at home for manufacturers or contractors—making baby's garmets, bedspreads, quilts, lace, jewelry, toys artificial flowers, and many other things we buy in the city stores—these women, too, are covered by this law. Many of them have work enough to make only $200 a year all told.

At that, after ten years' work, these women will be able to draw, when they are 65 years old, $120 a year in payments of $10 a month as long as they live. If they have worked twenty years averaging $200 a year, their old-age benefits will amount to $15.83 a month.

As for the women who keep on working at some regular job year after year, from girlhood up to 65, they of course build up a better income for their old age, just as men do. After thirty years' work at pay averaging $15 a week or $780 a year, their benefits, if they stop working at age 65, will be $32 a month for the rest of their lives. At pay averaging $25 a week for thirty years, the retirement benefit is $45 a month. At pay of $50 a week, the benefit is $63.75 a month.

It is true that the worker has to pay something for this insurance. Her contribution amounts to a few cents a week—1 cent on each dollar of wages now and a little more every three years until 1949, but never, under the present law, more than 3 cents on the dollar. This is the worker's social security tax. It is taken out of her pay by her employer and turned over to the United States government with an equal amount from the employer's own pocket. Because the employer pays half the

(Continued on Page Fourteen)

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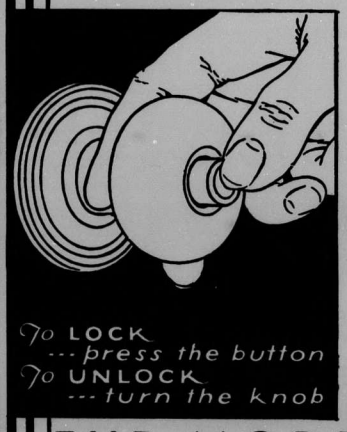
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(Continued from Page Thirteen)

"premium," so to speak, the old-age insurance plan set up in the Social Security Act gives the worker an extraordinarily good return on his or her money.

Compare the benefits with the worker's taxes: The girl on $15 a week for five years, beginning January 1, 1937, pays a total tax of $46.80. If she begins to draw benefits at 65 and lives to be 75 years old, she will receive, in checks of $15.75 each, a total benefit payment of $1890. That is more than forty times the amount of taxes she has paid. If she should not live to receive any of her benefits her family or "estate" will receive a lump sum amounting to $136.50, or almost three times the amount of her taxes.

The woman who works for wages all her life will, of course, receive much more than the girl on $15 a week for five years. If she averages $25 a week for thirty years her monthly retirement benefit at age 65 will be $45 a month, and by the time she is 75 years old she will have received a total of $5400. Her social security taxes from 1937 on will have amounted to $975 over the thirty years she was at work, so her benefits will be more than five times the cost to her.

Women who have only a few years to work before they are 65, and whose wages are very low, or very irregular, may not be able to build up a monthly retirement benefit under the Social Security Act. They will receive, however, a single cash payment at age 65 which amounts to 3½ per cent of their total wages since 1936. Suppose, for example, a woman now past 63 is making about $7 a week most of the time, and that from January 1, 1937, until she is 65 she earns, in all, $1000. That would entitle her to a single cash payment of $35. She would have paid $10 in social security taxes, but her benefit is 3½ times as large. In other words, whether the worker builds up monthly retirement benefits or only a single cash payment at the age of 65, she may be sure of getting her money back with interest. Usually she gets back several times the amount she paid out in social security taxes.—Labor Department Information Bulletin.

Machines Cause Lay-offs

New machines recently installed by the Hershey Chocolate Corporation at Hershey, Pa., have started a series of gradually increasing lay-offs which will precipitate a serious unemployment situation among the workers of the chocolate king, according to union leaders.

Claiming that the company made $5,000,000 in profits during 1937, and more than that in 1938, the United Chocolate Workers' Union is protesting the layoffs on the basis that the company can well afford to keep all its employees on the payrolls and not make them bear the brunt of the technological changes made in the plant.

The company employs some 2000 production workers at its plant.

Allegiance of Irishmen

Representative McCormack of Massachusetts said recently that Congress would be asked to simplify the naturalization laws to eliminate an objection raised on behalf of Irish immigrants. The objection has to do with the phrasing of the renunciation of allegiance to any foreign state and sovereign. McCormack said natives of Ireland, now officially known as Eire, contended they should not be compelled to renounce allegiance to King George VI of Great Britain because of Ireland's independence.

Post Office Nomenclature

Here is a list of towns with odd names, which, with the state included, make interesting combinations: Ash, Kan.; Carpet, Tex.; Mount, Wash.; Ogoo, Ga.; Odear, Me.; Skeleton, Ky.; Shoo, Fla.; Kay, O.; Houdy, Miss.; Fiven, Tenn.



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GREYHOUND

Fish Tails as Legal Tender

Dolly Varden, the notorious vampire, has entered Alaska with a price on her tail and a numbered red celluloid tag on her belly.

Dolly wore the scarlet lettering as a mark of shame because of her enormous appetite for fish. She often eats $10 worth of red salmon at a single meal, and finishes it off with a few thousand salmon eggs for dessert.

Secretary of Commerce Roper, in co-operation with the Alaska Territorial Legislature, ordered the stern measures taken to curb her activities. Dolly is only a species of trout, but she has been making life miserable for Alaska fishermen.

The Bureau of Fisheries announced that it tagged more than 8000 Dolly Vardens last summer and will tag more when it catches them in the future. When Dolly is caught where she shouldn't be the bureau will have evidence on which to convict her.

No longer can she have any secrets from the government. It will know where she goes and what she does for a living. Already she is known to prey upon salmon from California to the Bering Sea.

Dolly has broken up the home of many a red salmon family in the lakes and streams emptying into Alaskan waters, according to Commissioner Frank T. Bell of the Bureau of Fisheries. She has been known to devour 100 young trout at a single meal.

The Alaska Legislature, in co-operation with the Bureau of Fisheries, has placed a bounty of 2½ cents on the tail of every Dolly Varden delivered to game wardens. It appropriated $25,000 for payments during the next year.

Native fishermen make a living by collecting the bounty. They use the tails for money in many communities, exchanging them for food, clothing and other commodities at trading posts. In parts of Alaska fish tails are accepted as legal tender.

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Marked Benefits Due Workers From Wage-Hour Law Indicated

If argument were needed to show the value of organization to the worker, the following report of a survey conducted by the Women's Bureau of the Department of Labor in connection with the recent enactment and going into effect of the federal wage and hour law furnishes it. The statement made in the report that "marked gains that workers have made through union organization are clearly apparent" is fully borne out by the figures given. The report should be one of the most valuable aguments for union organization that has emanated from the Department of Labor.—Editor.

SHARP wage contrasts are found from state to state and from plant to plant within a state for workers making certain similar garments for sale in the same competitive market. This situation is forcibly illustrated in a report submitted to Secretary of Labor Perkins by Mary Anderson, director of the Women's Bureau of the United States Department of Labor.

The study is additional evidence of the value to both employers and employees of the federal wage and hour law which became effective October 24, 1938, on a nation-wide basis, and setting up 25 cents an hour as the floor to wages and forty-four hours a week as the ceiling to hours in all establishments engaging in the interstate commerce activities specified in the law.

Other striking facts revealed by the report are that in general employees in firms under union contracts had notably higher wages than non-union workers, and that for the most part short hours of work were accompanied by higher wages while long hours and low wages went together.

Differences in Wage Schedules

The report, written by Arthur T. Sutherland, covers three important branches of the clothing industries—men's work clothing, work shirts, and dress shirts. Data on hours and earnings for about 40,000 workers (approximately nine-tenths of whom were women) were obtained by Women's Bureau investigators from the payrolls of 235 factories in twenty-one states during 1936 or 1937.

The most striking difference in wage levels between states is revealed in the dress-shirt industry, which includes men's every-day shirts. While 95 per cent of all workers in Tennessee plants making such shirts averaged less than 25 cents an hour, only 6 per cent of the workers in similar plants in New York averaged less than 25 cents and a third had earnings of more than 45 cents. In work-clothing factories in West Virginia three-fifths of the employees averaged less than 25 cents, as against but 2 per cent of New York employees in like firms. While practically all of these West Virginia workers earned less than 40 cents an hour, seven-tenths of the New York workers received 40 cents or over.

Wage standards within a state also varied widely, the study shows. In work clothing in Missouri the average hourly earnings ranged from 25 cents in one plant to 55 cents in another. Other states in which the highest earnings were at least half again as much as the lowest were Indiana, New York, Pennsylvania and Texas. Virginia also was practically in this class.

Southern Workers Greatly Benefited

Though the average hourly earnings in the various states as revealed by the study are above the 25-cent minimum rate required by the new federal law, averages fail to tell the story of the number of workers who will benefit from the law. For example, while hourly earnings averaged 37 cents for 18,000 wage-earners in the men's work-clothing industry, one-fifth of the workers earned less than 25 cents an hour. Average hourly earnings of 3000 employees making men's work shirts amounted to 29 cents, but more than one-third earned less than 25 cents an hour. The 11,500 employees in firms making men's dress shirts had average hourly earnings of 37 cents, but about one in each six of these workers received less than 25 cents.

One-fourth of the employees in the work-clothing plants had weekly hours exceeding the forty-four to be permitted by the wage-hour law. About one in six of the employees in work-shirt plants and nearly one in five in the dress-shirt plants worked forty-four hours or over.

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Because, in general, wages have been lower and hours longer in the garment industry in the South than in other sections of the country, Southern workers stand to benefit most tangibly from the new law. While only one in fifty employees in New York plants making men's work clothing and one in twenty workers in similar shops in Connecticut received less than the 25-cent minimum provided by the wage-hour act, more than one-half of those in Arkansas and Virginia, and one-third of those in Tennessee had average earnings under 25 cents. The lowest average hourly earnings reported in the study were in Tennessee dress-shirt plants, where the average was something less than 16 cents.

In general, long hours were associated with low wages and short hours with the higher earnings. In Virginia work-clothing plants 37 per cent of all workers had a work-week of forty-eight hours or over; in similar plants in West Virginia one-fourth of the workers had so long a schedule; about one-fifth of the employees in Arkansas work-clothing shops had a week of forty-eight hours and over. Average hourly rates for the work-clothing employees in all three of these states were under the 25-cent minimum now become mandatory. On the other hand, in the three states with the highest hourly earnings—New York, Pennsylvania and New Jersey—the percentages of employees working more than forty hours were only 4, 9 and 4, respectively.

Effects of Union Organization

Benefits to men following the establishment of the forty-four-hour week schedule in the men's wear industries doubtless will be more apparent than those to women, the data show. The fact that most of the women were already protected from unreasonable hour schedules by state hour laws was without question an important reason why men's hours were found to be longer, generally, than women's. In all states but Connecticut men in work-clothing plants were employed for longer hours than women. In the work-shirt industry, also, men generally had considerably longer hours than women, 35 per cent having a week in excess of forty-eight hours in comparison with 10 per cent of the women. In the dress-shirt industry, 8 per cent of the women as compared with 11 per cent of the men worked forty-eight hours or more.

(Continued on Page Eighteen)

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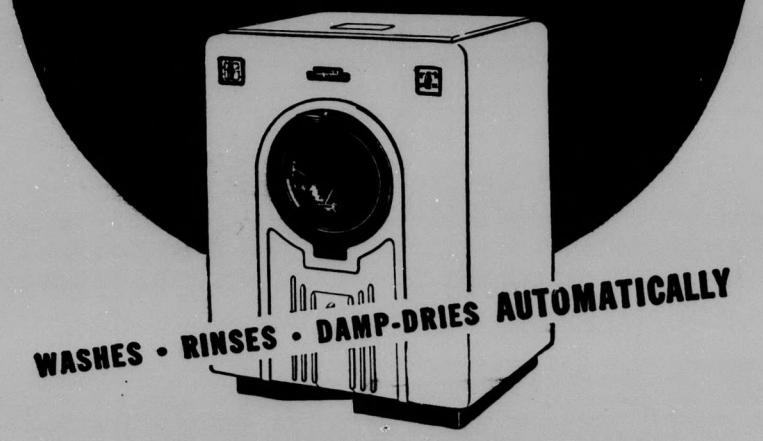
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(Continued from Page Seventeen)

Marked gains that workers have made through union organization are clearly apparent in the report. Employees in work-clothing firms under union contracts had considerably higher wages than non-union workers. In New York and Connecticut the firms reporting hours worked were under union contract, and for all workers the average hourly earnings were 52½ and 41 cents, respectively. In Virginia, Maryland, Georgia and North Carolina the firms with hours reported were not union plants, and for workers in these states the averages ranged from 24 to 34½ cents an hour. Of four states where both union and non-union firms were scheduled, three—Missouri, New Jersey and Pennsylvania—showed much higher earnings in union than in non-union shops. In Indiana the average in union contract plants was slightly above the average where there was no such contract. Almost one-third of the workers in non-union shops, in contrast to just over one-eighth of those in union shops, had earnings of less than 30 cents. Thirty per cent of the organized workers earned 50 cents or more per hour, but only 7 per cent of those in non-union plants earned that much.

Wages Vary Nearly 200 Per Cent

The fact that men's hourly earnings were considerably higher than women's in all three industries probably is accounted for in large part by the fact that earnings of garment cutters, the great majority of whom are men, are much higher than those of operators of various types of sewing machines, who comprised chiefly women.

In addition to the foregoing data, the report contains valuable statistics on the actual week's earnings by sex regardless of time worked, thus including under-time as well as full-time workers. The average of the week's earnings of all employees in the work-clothing industry amounted to $13.55, but the range was from $8.70 in West Virginia to $17.10 in New York—a variation from low to high of nearly 100 per cent. For employees making work shirts, the average week's earnings, regardless of time worked, were $10.40, the range being from $7.45 in Delaware to $10.75 in Indiana. The average of the week's earnings in dress-shirt plants was $14.10, but the figure varied from $5.55 in Tennessee to $15.95 in New York—a variation of nearly 200 per cent.

Amazing Roosevelt Family

Evidently President and Mrs. Roosevelt consider their private affairs are "touched with a public interest." During the last few days they have publicly discussed matters which other Americans would hold were "no one else's business.'

Most important of all, was the Presdent's announcement that when he quits the White House all papers relating to his public service, since he became a member of the New York State Senate in 1910, will be turned over to the government.

A building to house the precious documents will be erected at Hyde Park, the Roosevelt country home. The cost will be met, first by all the money the President has received from writings since he entered office and then by such additional contributions as friends may see fit to make.

Eventually the entire estate will be deeded to the government.

Justice Samuel I. Rosenman of the New York Supreme Court, who has assisted the President in editing many of his papers, will also contribute any money he may have received from publishers.

It is the first time a President has done anything like that, and historians believe the collection will be invaluable.

Mrs. Roosevelt announced that this year she will pay income tax on all money she may earn. Heretofore every penny has gone to charitable enterprises, the Treasury Department holding that it was not necessary to deduct income tax, because Mrs. Roosevelt did not benefit in any way.

"The theory has been," says Mrs. Roosevelt, "that my work was in the nature of 'benefit performances' and therefore not subject to tax. But, on reading the law, I have decided that a tax should be paid and the remainder given away as I wish."

She also revealed that she will act as director of the insurance firm of Roosevelt & Sargent. Her son James has an important interest in this firm, but as he is now an executive of a moving picture concern in Hollywood, and his health is still somewhat impaired, he does not feel that he should be constantly jumping from Los Angeles to Boston to attend directors' meetings. So his devoted mother will take his place.

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Federal Housing Program Should Be Big Aid to Recovery

U.S.H.A. Press Section

IF THE United States Housing Authority's slum-clearance and low-rent housing program were extended to provide decent homes for the vast majority of the "third of a nation" now living in slums and shacks, the ensuing cost to local communities, represented by tax exemption of public housing projects, would mean that the present average local tax rate of about 2 per cent would increase theoretically (but not actually) only to an average rate of about 2.1 per cent.

The public rehousing program of the U.S.H.A. and local housing authorities offers no competition to the private building industry. In fact, the U.S.H.A. program, now running in high gear as it enters its second year, has demonstrated clearly that ridding America of the blight of its slums will be a stimulant to the building industry and will give a tremendous lift to industrial activity throughout the country.

Construction costs on low-rent housing projects now under way are establishing new all-time "lows," making possible a range of rentals not only far below the rentals charged for new housing erected by private builders but even below the rentals heretofore reached by public housing.

These are but a few of the many significant high lights of the U.S. H.A. war on slums and blighted areas as described in an official pamphlet entitled "What the Housing Act Can Do for Your City," put into circulation by U.S.H.A. Administrator Nathan Straus.

The pamphlet points out the appalling cost to communities of the blight of slums, and explains how the U.S.H.A. is waging victorious warfare against the scourge.

Conditions Which Must Be Remedied

The startling results of recent surveys of 5,000,000 residential buildings and 8,000,000 households in 204 localities, comprising more than half the urban families in the United States, are summarized as follows:

About 1,100,000 homes contained in 830,000 buildings have such serious structural defects that they are unsafe or absolutely unfit for use.

More than 1,661,000 homes, or about one-fifth of the total, have no private bathing facilities, and 1,221,000 have no private indoor water closets.

About 850,000 families are "doubled up"—that is, are sharing their homes with other families. Over 1,300,000 homes are "crowded"—that is, have more than one person per room.

The acute housing shortage already gripping the nation at large is summarized in an up-to-the-minute review which indicates that "the increase in families and the wearing out of existing homes will necessitate another 10,000,000 dwellings by 1950." Moreover, it is pointed out, private industry is showing itself unable to stem this rising tide of shortage of homes for urban families.

"However," Administrator Straus declares in a preface, "within a

(Continued on Page Twenty)

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(Continued from Page Nineteen)

few short years the movement for low-rent housing and slum clearance has taken firm root in America. Not so long ago it was simply the hope of a few scattered specialists. Even when Senator Wagner put in his first housing bill in 1935 the prospects for housing reform were both dim and distant. Today it is already an accepted part of the normal administrative responsibility of the nation."

Under the United States Housing Act of 1937 the U.S.H.A. makes long-term loans to local housing authorities to defray up to 90 per cent of the total development cost of slum clearance and low-rent rehousing projects.

Local communities provide the 10 per cent balance, which, if raised by borrowing, is repaid with interest, as is the 90 per cent share of the U.S.H.A.

According to the latest information, contracts for U.S.H.A. loans of $291,656,000 to sixty-seven communities have been approved by President Roosevelt and $355,919,000 has been earmarked for additional localities, making a total of $647,575,000 in U.S.H.A. funds so far set aside for 155 communities to build slum clearance and low-rent projects.

A Wise Investment for Taxpayers

When the projects are tenanted by low-income families the U.S.H.A. will contribute an annual grant or subsidy to each project which will make it possible to charge rentals equivalent to those charged in the slums. The local communities will also make an annual grant to maintain low rentals amounting to at least 20 per cent of the U.S.H.A. share. The localities usually do this by agreeing to exempt the new projects from local taxation.

Asserting that "public housing is a wise investment for the taxpayers," the pamphlet explains:

"The cost to American cities of acquiring almost a billion dollars' worth of decent low-rent housing under the present U.S.H.A. program will be very small indeed. All they need to do is to provide tax exemption or its equivalent for the projects to be built.

"In calculating this cost it is a serious mistake to assume that a figure representing the normal tax rate on these new projects reflects the actual loss of revenue sustained by a city when it exempts them from taxation. Taxes, no matter how they may be levied or collected, are paid by people, not by buildings. In a public housing program a certain number of families move out of slums into decent new homes. Either the slums they were living in or an equivalent number of substandard dwellings are demolished. From a local fiscal point of view, in order to determine the cost of the new housing to the city, the real question is, What taxes were these families paying before, when they lived in the slums?

"To take a concrete example, let us assume a $2,000,000 project to rehouse 400 families in a city of 200,000 population. Full taxes on this project would amount to about $40,000 a year (at a conservative 2 per cent rate, with assessed valuation equal to 100 per cent of full valuation), or about $100 per family.

"But a study of taxation in slum areas in cities of various sizes shows that taxes actually levied on the former slum homes of these 400 families probably did not exceed $40 per family per year, based upon an

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average assessment of $2000 for slum homes, and a large proportion of even this amount was undoubtedly delinquent.

"Thus the actual loss of revenue to the city when it exempts the new project from taxation is not $40,000, but less than $16,000.

Benefits Far Outweigh Costs

"If the value of all the property in the city is assumed to be about $400,000,000 (at $2000 per capita), the total property tax levy for the whole city would amount to $8,000,000 a year. Exemption of the 400 rehoused families of very low income from taxation would thus deprive the city of only 0.002 of its annual tax revenue.

"Furthermore, even this small theoretical loss is offset by the saving in municipal services due to the elimination of several blocks of slum homes, and by the benefits derived from the investment of $2,000,000 in an enduring public improvement. * * *

"In a number of cities in England, Holland and the Scandinavian countries more than one family in five is living in a housing project owned and operated by the municipality with government aid. If the American city of 200,000 people decides to undertake a similar program to rehouse 20 per cent of its population in ten years, what will be the cost to the taxpayers of the city?

"The benefits which would result from such a bold and comprehensive program are easier to forecast than those flowing from one small project for 400 families. These minimum benefits make the maximum estimates of cost to the city shrink into insignificance."

Asserting that "practically every exercise of public responsibility for productive purposes draws heavily upon the services of private enterprise and proves a stimulus to the profitable expansion of industry," the publication continues:

"The public highway system eliminated private toll roads and toll bridges, wiped out miles of good farm land and expensive buildings, and cost the taxpayers millions and even billions of dollars. But where would the great automobile industry, the cement and rubber industries, and countless other contributions to our national prosperity have been without good roads?

"Public Enterprise Has Small Part"

"Likewise, in a public housing program, many different kinds of private enterprise participate directly or indirectly. The various types of individual initiative should be examined one by one, in order to consider exactly what their particular stake may be and what they stand to gain or lose by a large-scale public housing program. One thing which becomes evident immediately from such a survey is that only a very small part of the entire public housing program is actually 'public enterprise.'

"Manufacturers are outstanding representatives of the business community. The participation of productive industry in the housing program is simple, direct, and entirely on the profit side of the ledger. Of the $889,000,000 which constitutes the immediate public housing program ($800,000,000 in U.S.H.A. loans plus a minimum of $89,000,000 raised by the local authorities), about $338,000,000 will be spent directly for materials and equipment. This means large individual purchases of standard first-grade goods, with no risks about the payment of bills. And these orders will display no other orders, since the low-rent program will service families who would otherwise be entirely outside the market for new homes.

(Continued on Page Twenty-two)

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(Continued from Page Twenty-one)

"The contractor derives an even clearer benefit from the housing program. About $689,000,000 will be spent for construction alone in the first few years. This sum will be paid directly to private contractors, who will in turn use it for wages, materials, equipment, and their own profit and overhead.

Private Builder Substantially Helped

"The builder of homes for sale or rent is the man most often thought of when 'private enterprise' is mentioned in connection with the housing business. Will he be hurt by public housing? As long as the new dwellings are rented at levels far below anything he can reach, and as long as the tenants are drawn solely from income groups who cannot aspire to new homes privately built, the low-rent housing and slum clearance program offers no competition of any kind to the private builder. . . .

"Far from being injured, the private builder is substantially helped by a public housing program. Last summer a partial survey was made by the Public Works Administration of the new building going on in the neighborhood of the P.W.A. housing projects then under construction. It was reported that 'a total of $3,000,000 worth of private real estate improvements in the vicinity of the projects has been traced directly to the reviving effect of the housing developments on their surroundings, although in many instances the federal improvements are not yet completed or occupied.' One small project 'was built in an obsolescent neighborhood where the total value of improvements constructed in recent years would probably not amount to $1000.' Immediately after the project was started 'the neighborhood was benefited by the construction of four filling stations, nine store fronts, fifteen stores, seventy-three houses and one swimming pool. In addition, eight stores and fifteen houses have been remodeled.' This case was typical of many. . . .

"Another thing which public housing can do for the private builder is to raise the standard of demand. There are today thousands of middle income families living in homes which, although decent by contrast with the slums, are inconvenient, inadequate and out of date. As families living in the slums are gradually moved into modern dwellings these other families will look to private builders to build even better homes for them."

Reason for Low Costs Explained

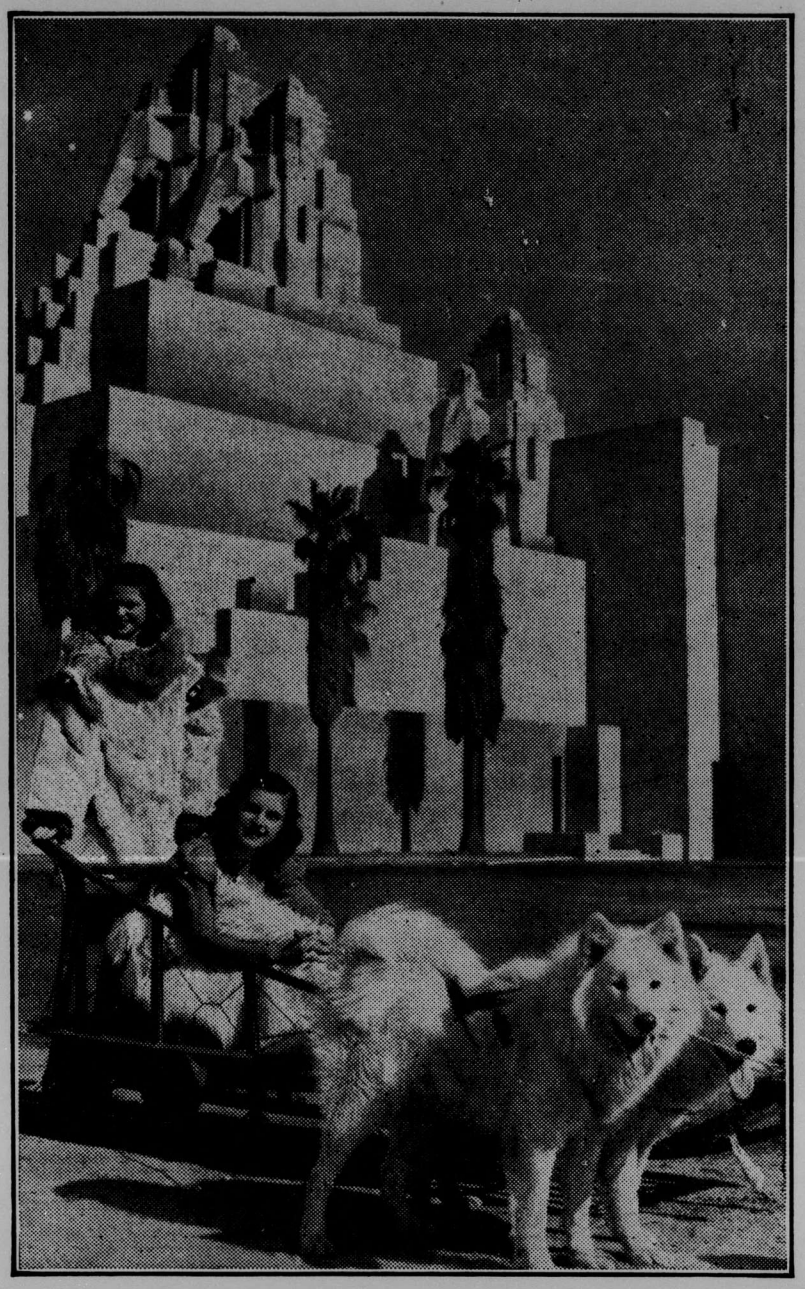
"In New York the net construction cost per home will be about $3350, and in Buffalo, about $3500. These are both cities where building costs are usually relatively high. In Austin, Texas, the average net cost of constructing homes for low-income families will be only about $2200 per unit.

"Why are the costs so low? For one thing, the agreements with the building trades unions remove many of the uncertainties and possible delays in big housing jobs and have most assuredly played a part in the reasonable bids submitted. Also, these new projects will be built under normal local building conditions, from local rather than federal specifications. This is only one of the many ways in which the policy of decentralization is working out with great success.

"This is still only the beginning, however. Even greater improvements and economies may be expected in the future. Costs are low, but they must be driven still lower."

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Laura Textor (left) and Bettina Norberg, who say Alaska is "the grandest place in the world," could not wait for opening of the California World's Fair this month. They "mushed" there with Trainer Bill Thompson's famous dog team and here are seen on palm-bedecked Treasure Island in San Francisco Bay.

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Education and Fight on Poverty Urged to Beat "Reds"

Talk by Eminent Educator, Stressing Teaching of Democracy

EDUCATION, preservation of constitutional rights and improvement of economic conditions are the best means to beat comunism, William F. Russell, dean of Teachers' College, Columbia University, said in an address that has stirred widespread and unusual expression of popular approval. Dean Russell spoke before the New York State convention of the American Legion.

Approval of the dean's address, entitled "How to Tell a Communist and How to Beat Him," was expressed not only by the Legionnaires at the close of his talk but was shown even more by a remarkable flood of commendatory letters. No less than 32,000 letters from all over the nation were received by the dean, praising his speech and declaring hearty support of his views.

Throughout his address Dean Russell strongly emphasized education teaching democracy and relief of poverty and distress as the most effective weapons against communism and the communist. At one point he cited the conditions that gave communism its chance in Russia.

"These were, I think, three," he said. "First, widespread misery, poverty and distress; second, suppression of freedom of speech and the right of meeting and assembly; third, general ignorance.

"These are the three conditions that give communism a chance to flower and flourish."

Democracy Attacked From Within

The way the Russian bolshevists, as the communists were then known, worked their way to the seizure of power, said the dean, was as follows:

"Talk about peace, talk about social equality, especially among those most oppressed. Talk about organization of labor, and penetrate into every labor union. Talk on soap boxes. Publish pamphlets and papers. Orate and harangue. Play on envy. Arouse jealousy. Separate class from class.

"Try to break down the democratic processes from within. . . . Constantly attack the leaders in every way possible, so that the people will lose confidence. Then in time of national peril, during a war, on the occasion of a great disaster, or on a general strike, walk into the capital and seize the power. A well-organized minority can work wonders."

"You can only tell a communist by his ideas," Dean Russell declared, after telling of his experiences in Russia and Siberia in 1918. He described methods of the communists in seeking to get control throughout the world.

"Every country must become communistic, according to the ideas of the communist leaders," he continued. "So they have sent out missionaries. They have supplied them well with funds. They have won converts.

"These converts have been organized into little groups called 'cells,' each acting as a unit under the orders of a superior. It is almost a mili-

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tary organization. They attack where there is unemployment. They stir up discontent among those oppressed, particularly among the negroes and Jews.

"They work their way into unions, where they form compact blocks. They publish and distribute little papers and pamphlets. . . . These are scurrilous sheets. In one issue I noted twenty-nine errors of fact. After a recent address of mine they passed out a dodger attacking me, with a deliberate error of fact in each paragraph."

Poverty Makes Soil for Communism

Describing conditions making for the growth of communism, Dean Russell said:

"When you have abject poverty widespread, when people are out of work, when houses are damp, dirty and crowded, when children cry for food, there you have a soil fertile for communism.

"It is no accident that there are communists in the suburbs of Paris and London, in Harlem, or along the waterfront in New York and San Francisco. After a drudging day of despair, the family sick and cold, the doors of hope shut, you can't blame the unlucky for giving willing ear to the blandishments of the communist propagandist, who says that Russia is a happy land with golden gates, flowing with milk and honey.

"When men are down they'll sell their birthright either for a mess of pottage or for a pot of message.

"One way, then, to fight communism is to go to the root of poverty and distress. Whatever you may think of certain aspects of the work of the present administration, you must see that in the program of resettlement, in the W.P.A., in the C.C.C. camps, and in the National Youth Administration, President Roosevelt and his advisers have been helping the poor and helpless.

"What they have done for the poor has been the most powerful blow against communism. No matter what the national government does, whether you agree with this program or not, the good American who wishes to fight communism must lend every effort to clean up the slums, to assist the unlucky, to cure the sick, to care for the widow and the orphan.

Violation of Rights Big Aid to Reds

"You have a second condition favorable to communism when people dare not speak their minds. Let the right of assembly become abridged and sympathy follows the supposedly injured party. . . . Nothing pleases the communists more, nothing advertises them so much, nothing wins them more converts, than violation of these rights."

Dean Russell declared that what the communist most fears is education. "Communism cannot flourish where all, or almost all, the people know a good deal about history, political science and sociology. . . . The educated person knows that social changes come very slowly. If you are in a hurry, as in Germany from 1919 to 1933, or in Spain, there is revolution and reaction. . . .

Education Blow at Communism

"The educated man moves slowly. He is in no hurry. The educated man moves steadily and persistently. He will not be lulled to sleep.

(Continued on Page Twenty-six)

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(Continued from Page Twenty-five)

"So to hit communism at its weakest point," he continued, "you must have education. You cannot fight an idea by banishing it. You cannot fight an idea by shooting it. Purges, 'red scares,' teachers' oaths, discharging professors, never stopped communism. The only way you can fight an idea is by meeting it with another idea; and the only way you can meet it with another idea is by proper education.

"It is most fortunate for us that most of our children have a chance to go to school. . . . It does not make much difference to me as an American what sort of Latin or spelling or algebra they study, but I do hope they will learn what democracy is and why we have it; what life was like when our ancestors lived under tyranny, and what life must be in Russia and Germany, in Spain, Japan and Italy; what these liberties are that we prize, what these rights are that we must maintain; and what our corresponding duties must be.

Knowledge Is Power in Anti-Red Fight

"Let these girls and boys hear of the theories of social improvement. Let them know what communism and fascism think they are. Let them go right down to the bottom. Knowledge is power."

In ending his address Dean Russell summarized his argument, saying:

"You of the Legion recognize the enemy. How shall we beat him? Relieve poverty and distress. Stand up for the rights of meeting and assembly and freedom of speech, particularly when you do not agree.

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"Support the schools and foster in every way the study of history, government and social life.

"Above all, support a liberal education, an education for men, not dogs, that we may enter and live in a world of ideas, of beauty, of thought. This should be the American program.

"It will cause the most of discomfort to our enemies; it will do the most to perpetuate and preserve the form of government and the kind of life which the fathers of our country willed to us and to which they were confident we would give our last full measure of devotion."

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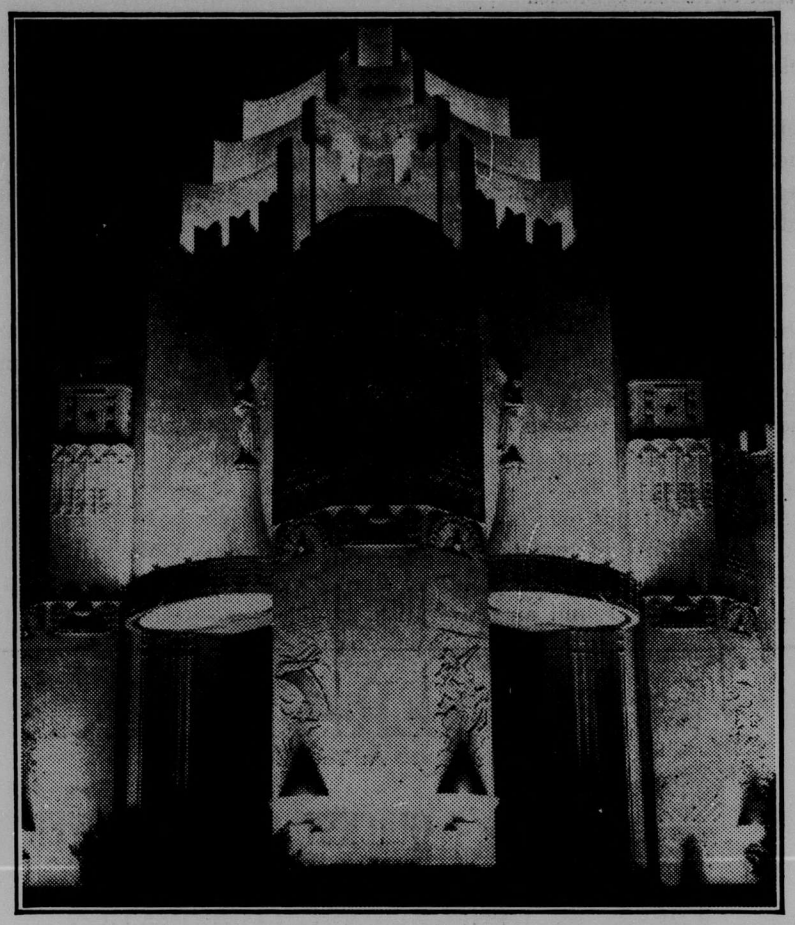
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Tower entrance to the Palace of Mines, Metals and Machinery at the California World's Fair on Treasure Island in San Francisco Bay. This picture taken at night during preliminary, experimental tests of the fair's $1,000,000 illumination program.

They Turned Back

They were speeding in a taxi toward the theater. "I wish you hadn't made me dress up. I—er—" he began. "Nonsense, dear," she replied. "You look nice in your dress clothes." "I wish I hadn't, all the same." "I never saw such a man." "All the same, I think we ought to turn back." "We're ten minutes late already. What's the idea?" "Well, I've just remembered that I left the tickets in my brown suit."

Through labor to rest, through combat to victory.—Thomas a Kempis.

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W.P.A. Provides Leisure-Time Activities for Millions

By EDWARD C. LINDEMAN, Director of Recreation Division

FIVE million Americans, in the course of an average week, find amusement, exercise and cultural stimulation through recreational leadership supplied by the Works Progress Administration. For the most part they are people who inhabit that collective "other side of the railroad tracks" known to practically every city and rural community in the land—people who do not belong to golf and tennis clubs, who do not visit the theater or concerts or lectures, who have no outlets for the energy left them after a day of toil or dispiriting idleness.

But recreation programs as operated by the W.P.A. are not confined necessarily to these. They are democratic in spirit, community-wide in application and may embrace in a single activity the banker and the baker, landlord and tenant, employer and employee. For recreation today is a need of all the people as a complement to their routine lives and as a profitable means of investing their new hours of leisure.

Forty thousand W.P.A. recreation leaders—95 per cent of them are from the relief rolls—are now conducting leisure-time programs in some 10,000 communities in more than half the counties of the United States. In a small town the recreation center may be found in a vacant store; in a large city the various projects will be located in parks, playgrounds and community centers and often in school rooms and yards after school hours.

There is practically no form of healthful physical, social or cultural activity that is not carried on in these W.P.A. projects. The long list includes dramatics, swimming, dancing, baseball, music, puppetry, weaving, festivals, woodworking, metal craft, camping, and a hundred other activities.

"Camping" on the Church Roof

At the edge of New York City's Hell's Kitchen, on the roof of Christ Church, and surrounded by rearing walls of warehouses and office buildings, there was during the summer a W.P.A. "day camp" for children from the neighboring tenements. They went there as if they were going to a day camp in the woods. They wore their oldest clothes, and they brought along wieners and potatoes to roast. On the roof, the sides protected by a wire netting, there were lean-tos made of branches, scattered logs and stones, a tent, earth (in boxes) and plants (in pots). On that roof the children rubbed sticks to make a fire. They roasted their wieners and potatoes. They played games with a soft ball. They gathered around an old Indian guide, or a former pony express

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rider, or an old-time cowboy (there are several attached to various W.P.A. projects), and listened to old-time stories. In the late afternoon, the office crowds below hurrying to the subways, the children descended, as if back from the woods, traditionally tired but happy.

At the Denver, Colo., Civic Center last spring was held the Fourth Annual International Folk Festival. It used as its slogan Walt Whitman's words, "I Hear America Singing." It included 500 participants, representing thirty-three nationality clubs and lodges. The festival was sponsored by a civic committee composed of delegates from twenty-three social and educational organizations. Under W.P.A. recreation leadership the various participating groups studied, prepared and rehearsed for a year preceding the festival. Every foreign consul in Denver was actively interested in the event.

International Folk Festival

On the day of the festival 8500 spectators thronged the Midway. Booths along the way displayed examples of craft work of various nationalities. Informal groups danced old world dances. The formal program was given at the Greek Theater and consisted of folk dances, songs and unusual instrumental music. It included numbers which had originated in the pasts of the American Indians, the Spaniards, the British, the Swedes, the negroes and other racial groups which had contributed to the region's culture. It was considered one of the most spectacular events ever to have taken place in Denver, and it attracted more participating organizations than any event in the city's history.

The various W.P.A. recreation projects have as their purpose, in common with all W.P.A. projects, the employment of the unemployed. But they also have a further purpose—to demonstrate to American communities a public recreation program which, with the coming of more stable times, may be taken over by the communities and included in their permanent budgets. With this end in view a recreation program is never started in any community without the assurance of local backing through a recreation council. Churches, lodges, boys' and girls' clubs, business men's organizations, veterans' organizations and trade unions may be represented in such a council; also individuals interested in public recreation. Where there is already an active public recreation department, W.P.A. projects may extend programs previously established; there are other places where the program must be built.

Abandoned Library Utilized

In a Southern mill town there was a small park and club house used only for entertainment, once a year, of the New York officials of the mill. Until the local executives of the mill were invited to join the recreation council the recreation project workers could not get permission to open the club house to the public. But after a year on the coun-

(Continued on Page Thirty)

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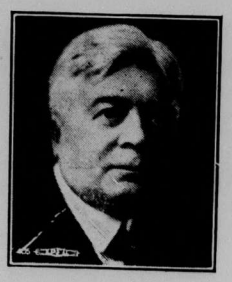
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(Continued from Page Twenty-nine)

cil, and after studying the town's recreation problems, the factory executives offered both the park and the club house to the W.P.A. recreation project for public use.

In another town, in North Carolina, there was a small public library which had been closed for years. The W.P.A. recreation leader had never been able to open it. No one knew who had the key. But one day the key was found and the door was opened. Inside there was a plaque, recording the gift of this library to the town by a former mill owner in memory of his father—"To be a Place of Recreation for the People." The bank that was in charge of the trust had failed, and the library had been locked up. It was opened again after some W.P.A. repairs had been made and a large assembly room upstairs was used for social recreation by the W.P.A. project.

The human values realized from community recreation programs are almost too well known to require re-telling: the effects upon juvenile delinquency, school attendance, petty law violations and civic morale are well-established facts. "Case histories" of personal rehabilitation are even more plentiful and often more dramatic. Typical, perhaps, is the case of the seemingly incorrigible 11-year-old school girl whose teacher sought the help of the W.P.A. recreation supervisor at the playground the girl frequented. The supervisor took an interest in her, found out what sort of activities were needed to capture her active imagination, and at last won her co-operation. Several months later the teacher rendered a report of a more industrious and companionable girl who had lost her previous indifference and irresponsibility.

Many Workers Have College Degrees

Stimulated by the W.P.A. recreation program, the public demand for additional recreation services has opened a new field of employment to persons trained on the program. W.P.A. recreation workers are recruited almost entirely from the relief rolls. Many have professional degrees but never have had a chance to enter their professions. Over 3000 of them, in a recent study, gave their former occupations as students; more than 2000 had been teachers, over 1000 had been musicians. Forty-two per cent had had some college education and 95 per cent some high school education or better. Many of these have turned their W.P.A. training to profit by securing jobs with local recreation bodies, schools, camps and similar organizations.

Public recreation is not offered as a substitute for a high standard of living; nor is it provided to keep the masses unthinking and contented with their lot. Leisure-time activities will not cure economic ills. They may, by awakening the public to this social need, also awaken it to other needs. The democratic theory of public recreation, it has been observed, is an enemy of drillmasters and martinets who substitute duty for play. In a democracy, individuals learn how to play with one another because they want to, not because of some dictator's orders.

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Philosophy of Mrs. Roosevelt

"I think peace is always preferable to war. Settlements made after war invariably are made in bitterness and therefore rarely are just and fair and usually sow the seeds of future wars."

Such was in part the answer of Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt to a question propounded to her by Mrs. Carroll L. Stewart of Washington, D. C., member of a women's political club, as follows:

"What is your opinion of the Munich Conference? Do you believe England and France did the best thing in giving in to Germany instead of going to war?"

The President's wife replied:

"As we were not a party to the Munich Conference, I do not feel that we have sufficient knowledge to express an opinion on the decision made there, nor do I feel that the role of the prophet is mine. I do feel, however, that if the nations of the world would set themselves, during the years of peace, to making every effort to adjust not only their own difficulties but those of the world at large as fairly as possible, we would stand a better chance of permanent peace."

In response to a second question on her monthly page in "The Digest," Mrs. Roosevelt declares that the desire for security, together with a lack of understanding of government finance, is responsible for the approval evidenced throughout the country of various pension plans.

"The explanation for the increased popularity of utopian pension plans is: (a) A natural human desire of old people to feel secure and even to feel that they will be able to exert some control over the domestic situation which has been in the past a very hard one for them; (b) because of the fact that young people find it extremely difficult to establish themselves and see no way in which they can support these older people or even themselves and are, therefore, quite willing that they should receive from a vague source known as the government money enough to keep the family going; (c) having established the fact that the government, state and national, does owe a modicum of security to people who have spent their lives in honest work, and have never been able to lay aside anything for their old age, it is perfectly natural that these people, not understanding very well where government money comes from, should not only accept that plan but wish to expand it beyond reason.

"The only way to combat it, I believe, is for us to really educate our citizens to the realization that whatever money the government has is earned by each and every citizen of the country, and that during their productive years, whether they pay an income tax or simply pay indirect taxes in all their daily contacts with life, still they are the source from which government money is acquired, and every additional care forced upon the government they pay."

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Stories of Early California

The Federal Writers' Project of the Works Progress Administration has unearthed some curious, interesting and historically valuable facts in early California history in the course of its researches in connection with the publication of "California: A Guide to the Golden State," "Almanac for Thirty-niners," "Death Valley Guide" and other works. Some of these facts are recited below:

California's Predilection for "Hard Money"

During the civil war California passed a law to stop monetary inflation.

Because of the enormous war-time drain on the United States Treasury paper money became almost the only kind in use in the Eastern states. The ultimate value of this "printing press" money depended, of course, on whether or not the Union were to be finally preserved. In San Francisco the director of the mint called a public meeting and urged loyal Californians to do their part for the Union by accepting the paper currency. To Californians, however, paper currency wasn't money—it was "shinplasters." They refused to accept it. Soon after, the Legislature passed a specific contract law, which definitely made California a hard-money state.

To some extent Californians still prefer coins to paper money. This state is one of the last strongholds of the silver dollar, replaced nearly everywhere else by the one-dollar greenback.

Cries of Baby Were Music to His Ears

In the days of '49 children were seldom either seen or heard. One evening during gold rush days a certain lady took her infant to the theater. When it began to cry, just as the orchestra began to play, a man in the pit cried out, "Stop those fiddles and let the baby cry. I haven't heard such a sound for ten years!" The audience applauded this sentiment, the orchestra stopped, and the baby continued its performance, amid unbounded enthusiasm.

Yarn About Ambrose Bierce

One of California's most spectacular literary men once shot another man down simply to prove his friendliness. The strange story is as follows:

The marksman was the vitriolic satirist, Ambrose Bierce, whose disappearance remains an unexplained chapter in our history. In December, 1913, a few days before he vanished from human knowledge, Bierce was with the Mexican Constitutionalist army, which was fighting revolutionists near Tierra Blanca. He was not enlisted in the army; apparently he was there principally to see the excitement. Since he wore no uniform and did no fighting, his Mexican comrades became hostile,

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accused him of being a gringo spy. At this distrust Bierce seems to have been uneasy. During the next battle he suddenly snatched a rifle from the soldier nearest him, took careful aim, drew a bead on a man in the opposing army, and coolly shot him down.

Bierce told the story himself in a letter to a friend in the United States. He closed with the words, "Poor devil! I wonder who he was!"

The Hand as a Thermometer

The bare human hand is an accurate thermometer—in Death Valley. This unusual item of climatic data is explained in "Death Valley Guide," which says:

"Clever people who live in the monument (Death Valley National Monument) during the summer can estimate temperature within a few degrees by holding a hand, back upward, out of the car, basing an estimate on the length of time it takes the sun to cause a sharp pain at the base of the nails."

Mistook Great Salt Lake for Pacific

As late as 1825 Americans had only the vaguest idea of where California was. Even, according to one report, the California coast ran through what is now the State of Utah.

James Bridger was one of America's most famous "mountain men," fur trappers and explorers. In the winter of 1824-25, encamped on the banks of Bear River, Bridger became curious as to where it came out, and explored it down to its mouth. He found that the river emptied into salt water. For a time he and his companions believed that he had reached an inlet of the Pacific Ocean.

Actually, Bridger had discovered the Great Salt Lake, not the coast of California.

An Odd Election Bet

When gambling fever combines with the excitement of a political campaign the results have sometimes been stupendous. A startling instance was encountered by the Federal Writers' Project of the Works Progress Administration.

In San Francisco in the '60s there was a well-known character called "Little Zeke." Little Zeke was particularly well-known for two reasons —he took his politics unbelievably hard, and he sported a glass eye.

One year a spirited contest was raging for the office of chief engineer of the city Fire Department. Little Zeke was a hot partisan of candidate Jim Nuttman. Came election night, and Nuttman seemed almost sure to lose. Little Zeke sat in the campaign headquarters of the enemy, more and more dejected, but defiant to the last. Suddenly an opposition worker dashed in and yelled, "We win! We win!" At that Little Zeke, struggling wonderfully to suppress the sobs which rose in his throat and would choke his utterance in spite of him, exclaimed:

"'Well, boys, I (sob) am dead busted . . . have treated away all my money, but this eye cost (sob) fifty dollars (sob, sob), and I'll put that up agin twenty-five that Jim Nuttman wins after all!"

As he said that, he ran his finger under his glass eye and, slipping

(Continued on Page Thirty-four)

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(Continued from Page Thirty-three)

it out of the socket, laid it defiantly down on the counter, glaring around at the crowd with a single optic and an unsightly hole in his head. One of the opposition was just hauling out his money to see Little Zeke on the glass eye bet when one of Nuttman's friends came in and said, "We give it up . . . Jim's beaten!" Whereupon, Little Zeke snatched up his eye, slipped it back into the socket, and started out on the run, while yells of laughter from the crowd made the building fairly shake.

Free Medicine in Death Valley

Death Valley is like the Big Rock-Candy Mountain famed in American folksong, but even better. On the Big Rock-Candy Mountain "little streams of alcohol come trickling down the rocks." But through Death Valley flows a river of free medicine.

Death Valley's only river, the Amargosa (Sp., bitter one) is deeply impregnated with bitter Glauber's and Epsom salts, as are also many springs in the region.

First "George White Scandal"

The first George White Scandal, not a musical comedy, was presented in California January 2, 1870.

A certain man of San Jose named George White seems to have taken New Year's too seriously. For some unknown reason he got into a schoolhouse during the night. Attempting to leave by a window, he fell and was caught by a leg—and there he dangled until rescued the following morning. The scandal was considerable.

Mysterious Frenchman's Gold Discovery

Just how early was California's gold discovered? This question was raised by a story, possibly only a legend, encountered by the Federal Writers' Project.

According to one writer, the tale was told him by a "mysterious Frenchman" named Le Carpenter. One night in 1837 Le Carpenter was awakened by frenzied knocking at the door of his house in Paris. When he opened the door he saw a skeleton-like individual dressed in rags. Said this apparition, "You don't know me, but I know you. I want you to help me apply to the French government for a ship and 100 men. I can bring you back a shipload of gold."

The stranger produced a piece of richly gold-veined quartz as proof. To Le Carpenter this "proof" proved nothing, but he gave the man a supper, a little cash, and took the quartz. Whereupon the stranger disappeared, never to return.

Fifteen years later Le Carpenter received a small, heavy package with a letter inclosed. The package held another block of gold-bearing quartz. The letter said, in part: "You alone gave me a helping hand.

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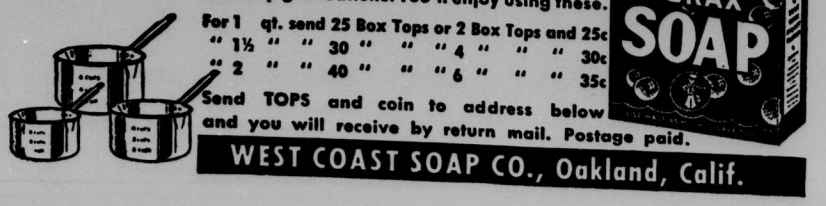
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To you I bequeath my secret. The country whence I brought this gold is called California!"

If this story be accepted, a rich vein of gold must have been discovered in California before 1837. But, according to accepted history, gold in any quantity was not discovered until four years later, in Los Angeles County. Marshall's discovery was not to come for eleven years. Also, both these later discoveries were of alluvial, not quartz gold.

First "Doctor" in American California

California's first American doctor got his permit to practice medicine on the strength of a Bachelor of Arts diploma from Harvard.

John Marsh, explorer, Indian fighter, squaw-and-Harvard man, arrived in Los Angeles dead broke in the year 1836. Immediately he applied to the City Council for permission to practice medicine. They asked to see his medical diploma. Marsh had none. But he did have his Harvard B. A., written in Latin. Assuring the southern sages that it was "just as good," he presented it. They couldn't read Latin, sent it away to be translated. Whether the translator could read Latin is not told, but within three weeks Marsh had his permit to practice.

In 1838 Marsh moved to a ranch he had bought in the San Joaquin Valley, near the foot of Mount Diablo, settled down to practice his profession and grow rich. His avarice became famous throughout California. Marsh generally took his fee in hides, tallow or cattle, but he made it pay. He once charged a patient's family fifty cows for treating a headache. That particular family, however, got even. They charged the doctor twenty-five cows for washing two shirts.

In spite of penny-pinching and popular hatred, Marsh was one of the founders of American California. He was one of the earliest explorers, he was a leader in the movement to have California annexed to the United States, and he was one of the initiators of American immigration into California.

In 1856, near Martinez, Dr. Marsh was stabbed to death.

Early California Publicity

As far back as 130 years ago California enthusiasts were inviting the folks back East to "Come on out; the climate's fine!"

Sea Captain William Shaler was the first American on record to light the torch of California publicity. Shaler's contribution was a pretty frank plea for the United States government to move in. After praising the wonders of the gold land, he wrote, in 1808: "The conquest of this country would be absolutely nothing—it would fall without an effort to the most inconsiderable force."

The enthusiasm of others sometimes slipped into unconscious humor. Of the California coast Thomas Jefferson Farnham wrote: "Along the ocean is a world of vegetable beauty. . . . But its miserable people live unconscious of these things . . . they sleep, and smoke and hum some tune of Castilian laziness . . ."

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Women Trade Unionists Hail Lima Declarations As Big Help to Women

The official texts of the Lima Declaration of Women's Rights and the resolution on the Inter-American Commission of Women, recently received in Washington, were described by Mary N. Winslow of the National Women's Trade Union League as "a splendid statement of the aims and purposes of women in the United States as well as in the countries of Latin America."

In the Declaration of Women's Rights the Lima Conference resolved "that women have the right to political treatment on the basis of equality with men; to the enjoyment of equality as to civil status; to full protection in and opportunities for work, and to the most ample protection as mothers." The Conference further resolved "to urge the governments of the American republics which have not already done so to adopt as soon as possible the necessary legislation to carry out fully the principles contained in this declaration."

Declaration Is Specific

"The declaration is of the utmost importance to all American women," Miss Winslow said. "It states clearly and specifically what we all want for women, which is the fullest political and civil equality with men and full opportunity for work, while at the same time it safeguards the special legislation that has been found necessary in all countries to protect women as mothers and to put them on a more nearly equal basis with men in the industrial field."

This is a great advance over the originally proposed "Equal Rights" Treaty, Miss Winslow said, because it is specific in its terms and because it definitely recommends the protective legislation for women which any blanket statement such as "equal rights" would jeopardize.

The resolution on the Inter-American Commission of Women is especially important to the women of the United States, according to Miss Winslow, because it provides that "the governments which have not as yet appointed their representatives on the commission appoint such representatives as soon as possible.

Real Representation Seen

"This means," she said, "that the women of the United States will at last be represented by an officially appointed woman who really represents our interests, instead of by a member of the commission who was not appointed by our government."

The resolution on the Inter-American Commission of Women sets up a permanent organization to advise future conferences so that they may promote the most adequate measures to improve the status of women. This will be a tremendous help to all interests of women, Miss Winslow said.

OUR NATIONAL SONGS

A great many songs were popular during the Revolution, but "Yankee Doodle" is about the only one that still lives. Philip Freneau was the most popular song writer of the period. Among others he wrote "Bon Homme Richard," "Eutaw Springs" and "Sailor's Invitation." Thomas Paine's "The Liberty Tree," Robert Treat Paine's "Adams and Liberty" and John Mason's "Liberty's Call" were among the best known. No song of the Revolution was more widely sung than the "Battle of the Kegs," by Francis Hopkinson. He was the father of Joseph Hopkinson, the author of "Hail Columbia." All our national songs, with the exception of "Yankee Doodle," were written after the Revolution.

Wife—I wish you'd give up smoking, dearest. Husband—But all great men have smoked. Wife—Well, just promise me that you won't smoke till you're great. I'll be quite satisfied.

Editor's Reminiscence Of Late 'Andy' Furuseth

In an article in the San Francisco "News" at the time of the death of Andrew Furuseth, "the grand old man" of labor, Robert F. Paine, described Furuseth as "one of the greatest leaders the American labor movement has ever known, and liberator of the Great Lakes sailors from slavery." Paine continued:

"Present labor disturbances are tame compared with the ugly fights for freedom from corporation tyranny and brutality on the Cleveland docks, in which Furuseth participated as labor leader.

"Sailors of today have the freedom of the angels in comparison with the servility and injustice imposed upon those sailors of the 1880s.

"Arbitration? Weak stuff! The shipowners, ironmasters, coal barons simply hired thugs to mutilate every sailor with whom Furuseth talked.

"The climax of outrage came when Mark Hanna got Governor Charles Foster to appoint what he excused as 'state police,' a gang of hard cases led by an ex-prizefighter, who simply beat sailors on their heads with blackjacks to drive them back to their ships.

"Every measure short of open, premeditated murder was tried on Furuseth, but he stuck to his leadership. And well may he be honored as liberator of sailors from the vilest of servitude.

"The writer, as editor of the Cleveland 'Press,' was with Andy in that industrial war, and what the "Press" did not say of Governor Foster, Mark Hanna and their gang of labor-crushers wasn't said because it was unfit for publication. The 'Press' mail consisted largely of threats and inclosures of all sorts of offensive matter. Advertisers quit under Hanna pressure, and the editorial sanctum was often unsanctified by lobbies of the enraged Hanna 'push.'

"One day I got a report that something unusually fierce was to come off at a certain part of the Cuyahoga River Docks. Midnight found me on the docks beside a freight car. Around two ends of the car a moment later came Governor Foster's ugliest state police, armed with coupling pins big enough to crack any editor's skull. The scoop had developed into a trap, with the editor in it.

"There was nothing to do but to swim the Cuyuhaga River, which I proceeded to do with all the speed possible, dodging coupling pins at every stroke.

"I lost only my hat, my cheap watch and my annual baseball pass, and dried my clothes at the furnace of a machine shop on so-called 'Whisky Island.'

"So, good old Andy, most loyal, courageous, unselfish and most sensible of leaders, has gone on, to join the army of fine fellows of those great old times. I met him during his last visit to San Francisco several years ago. There was another fight for sailors in the making, and he grinned while asking if I had grown too old to swim."

FIRST THINGS FIRST

The under-sized husband was trying on the overcoat his wife had bought him for Christmas. "You know, dear," he said, gazing at himself in the mirror, "this is a nice present and all that, and don't think that I'm ungrateful. But really, isn't it much too large for me?" "I know, my dear," she returned. "But we can't help that. You must remember that it's got to cover the radiator of the car in cold weather. We have to consider that first haven't we?"

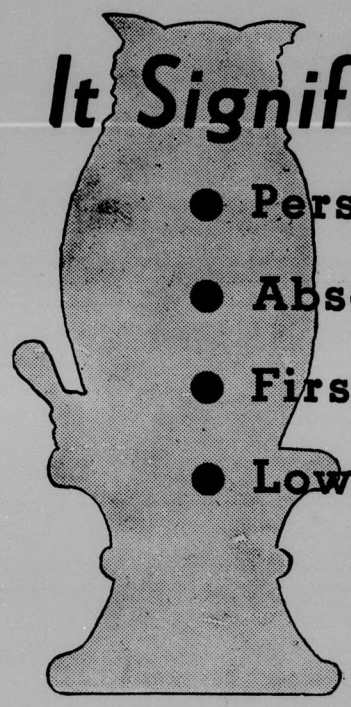
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San Francisco EXAMINER



Fascism May Strike Again in This Country

By EDWARD LEAVITT (Federated Press)

Fascism, a strange sort of European political disturbance? Impossible for the United States? One is not likely to think so after reading an article in "Social Science" entitled "Backgrounds of American Fascism," by William S. Bernard, assistant professor of sociology in the University of Colorado.

Bernard believes that a full-blown American fascism may be waiting only for "the right man and the right time" to get together. Five times in United States history, he points out, fascism has appeared under various disguises and with varying degrees of success.

"Fascism is a political and social movement organized along party lines and finding its main support in the middle classes," writes Bernard. "Appearing in a time of national crisis, it is marked by emotionalism and mass hysteria. A convenient and concrete scapegoat is always blamed for all the ills besetting the country; 'economic conditions' are never held primarily responsible, but it is the Jew, the alien, the negro, the Oriental or the foreign radical that is guilty."

"Know-Nothing" Agitation

These conditions were fulfilled by the Know-Nothings (Supreme Order of the Star-Spangled Banner) of 1849. Qualification for membership was an ancestry of American Protestants for at least two generations, a provision, Bernard notes, "to be practically duplicated later by the 'Aryan' requirements of the nazis in Germany." "Rip raps," "plug uglies" and "wide awakes" beat and persecuted innocent foreign workmen who had earlier been encouraged by American employers to come to the United States as a reservoir of cheap labor. Fifteen years before a band of "Native Americans" had burned a Catholic convent in Boston and between 1834 and 1837 anti-foreign "nativists" sprang up in many cities. As in the Know-Nothing uprisings, helpless people were made the devils for economic difficulties.

"A.P.A." Movement

The third fascist movement was the American Protestant Association (A.P.A.), born at Clinton, Iowa, in 1887. By 1893 it had become national, with numbers swelled by "malcontents who blamed the depression of 1893 on the foreigners, and especially the Catholics." A.P.A. leaders circulated a forged Papal bull (reminiscent of the anti-Semitic "Protocols of Zion"), calling on Catholics to "exterminate all heretics" in the United States.

Closer to our own time, the Ku Klux Klan was founded in 1915, and campaigned against Jews, negroes, Catholics and aliens. Even more recent is the late Huey Long's Share-the-Wealth organization, traceable to the kind of bitter and abject poverty that was later to be branded as the "nation's No. 1 economic problem." Huey Long's several imitators, with their followers, the many-hued shirt orders, and the reappearance of the Ku Klux Klan, "are all symptoms of the presence of this germ (of fascism) in our body social," says Bernard.

Some of these groups, Bernard declares, have been on the very threshhold of power, "as near as the Italian fascists in 1919 or the German nazis in 1929." Why, he asks, have they failed?

"The answer would seem to lie in two factors—their lack of dynamic leadership and the relatively temporary nature of the crisis that gave them birth. Today fascism in America sleeps. It is not dead. With a long and dishonorable history of abortive attempts at victory in the past it dreams of the future."

Clothing Distribution To Indigent Millions

More than four million persons will share in the distribution of winter clothing now under way by the Works Progress Administration as a result of its $15,750,000 purchase of manufacturers' excess inventories, Corrington Gill, assistant administrator, has announced.

Already, more than one million coats, suits and dresses have been distributed to destitute families, most of whom have been unable to buy new clothes for years, and additional shipments are being made from central warehouses in New York and Chicago at the rate of nearly one hundred thousand garments per day. Distribution is being made in co-operation with state and local welfare bodies and is confined exclusively to those in need of clothing but who are unable to buy through the regular channels.

Slump in Clothing Industry

"Last summer employment in our great clothing manufacturing industry was at one of the lowest points on record, largely because of a surplus of finished goods which it could not sell," Gill said. "Credits were tied up in these surpluses, and many plants were shut down. Unemployment among clothing workers was at the highest level in years.

"On the other hand, we knew that millions of people all over the country were so shabbily clothed that not only was their morale shaken but they were in danger of acute suffering and illness during the cold winter months. Millions of people on relief, or on the borderline of relief have not been able to buy new clothes for years.

"The government's action in buying the surplus from the manufacturers and turning it over to the people who need clothing has helped to solve the problems of both. The clothing industry rehired tens of thousands of the workers it had laid off, and now several million of our most destitute people are getting the first adequate clothing they have had in years."

All of the garments are new and have been thoroughly inspected for quality by expert clothing handlers. The purchases were made for W.P.A. by the procurement division of the Treasury.

Manner and Terms of Distribution

The clothing is being distributed in each state through the W.P.A. in co-operation with state and local welfare bodies. Persons to receive the clothing are designated by local welfare officials from the most destitute families on their rolls. In every case the recipient must satisfy the authorities that he is unable to buy needed clothing through the usual retail channels and that he will not sell or barter the clothing given him.

Distribution machinery had been set up in nearly all states by the first of December and shipments began from central warehouses in New York and Chicago. Nearly two million five hundred thousand garments had been shipped from the two central warehouses by December 20.

Most of the clothing is of heavy or medium weight, principally for winter wear. There are suits and overcoats in men's and boys' sizes; women's and girls' coats, suits, dresses and blouses; children's and infants' coats, suits and snowsuits, and a large number of miscellaneous items such as raincoats, sweaters, windbreaks, jackets, mackinaws, etc., for men, women and children.

Total purchases included 3,385,000 units of men's and boys' wear, and 3,055,000 units of women's and children's wear. Average prices paid for men's clothing varied from an average of $2.12 per unit for raincoats to $9.84 for suits. The average unit price of two and three-piece suits for women was $4.52, and for dresses $1.78. The purchases were distributed among 1453 different manufacturers in thirty-two states.

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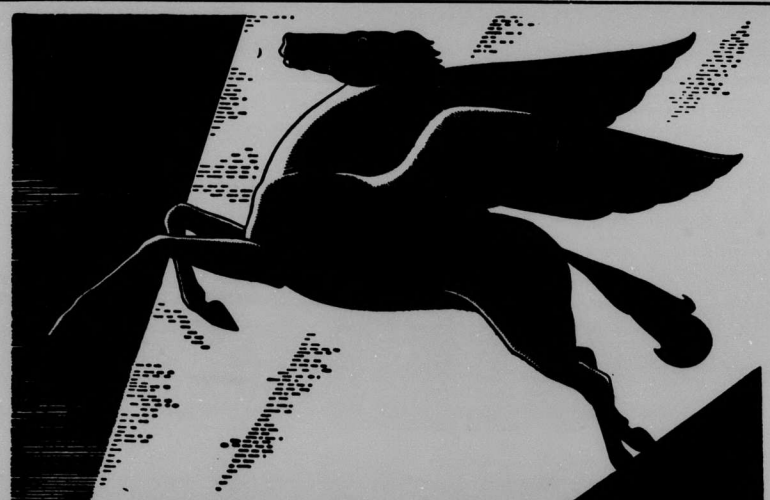
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Studebaker Discusses Educational Reforms

By J. W. STUDEBAKER, U. S. Commissioner of Education

If I could turn magician and wave a wand over the United States, this is the way I would reform our educational system:

I would eliminate from elementary and secondary school curricula the subject matter which is not adjusted to children's interest and needs. This would be done in anticipation of a definite organization for lifelong learning among adults.

I would so modify and improve the secondary schools that practically all adolescents of secondary school age would find interest and educational profit in remaining in high school until they were 18 or 19 years old. The proposed modification of the school program would include a certain amount of practical occupational activity but only to the extent that it could contribute to the student's education. Result—high schools would hold in their wholesome environment the 3,500,000 youth of high school age who now are not in school and are competing with adults on the labor market. Total high school enrollment would then be 10,000,000.

I would quadruple the college enrollment and increase the number of colleges if necessary. Result—4,000,000 students in college (four-sevenths of the entire college-age group) instead of 1,300,000.

Vocational Education

I would see to it that those who do not attend or complete college, as well as all college graduates except those relatively few who expect to continue their training in professional schools, were made vocationally competent to earn their living before leaving school or college.

While the broad purpose of education is to "make a life," one's life may be ruined if he cannot make a living. I would give the students as much general education as possible while achieving one of the basic purposes of adolescent and adult education, which is to equip people to work. If college graduates could be self-supporting they would be more inclined and more able to marry earlier than they now do. That would be natural.

I would organize education from nursery school through adult life in a thoroughly democratic scheme in which the learners could share more readily and completely their common knowledge, ideas and aspirations.

That seems like a large order, doesn't it? But it could be accomplished. Take the ordinary high school student—and 64 000,000 out of the 76,000,000 adults in the country didn't finish high school—we think he must be stuffed with all the information an adult needs. It is assumed that his education largely stops after high school.

The result? Much of the subject matter is beyond him, and therefore doesn't really interest him. How can a high schol student get a grasp of the whole field of government when he hasn't yet reached the voting age and in that important sense he is not actually helping to manage the government? As an adult he is more concerned about governmental matters because he is engaged in the management of his community and of the country in general.

Courses to Interest Special Groups

While I would increase college facilities I would not expect that all colleges would offer the same opportunities. Moreover, more of the colleges would offer a great variety of opportunities designed to appeal to the different interests and aptitudes of the students. I would like to see more courses planned to meet the needs of special groups. The farmers go to college at the University of Minnesota, for example, to take a two-week intensive course in some subject of interest to them at the time. They don't go to college for

credits or degrees. They go because they need information.

That, in brief, is my idea of a college or university: It is an institution which thinks of service to adolescents and adults in terms of their needs rather than merely in terms of college degrees or credits.

In my educational scheme I wouldn't forget that controversy is an inescapable part of the democratic process. It is one of the vital elements of democracy at work. One of the biggest contributions that the secondary school and college can make is to turn out graduates who have been trained in the discussion of controversial issues. Yet I have known of school situations in which the discussion of controversial issues has been prohibited.

Greatest Need of Country

Adequate provision for the mutual exchange of ideas and beliefs is indispensable to the achievement of the "abundant life," to the further development of democracy. It forestalls dictatorship. Recognition that controversies are natural in a free society keeps alive processes involved in the exchange of ideas. The greatest need of this country today, if we are to insure the development of a civilization yet undreamed of, is the widespread acceptance of fair rules under which honest differences of opinion may be expressed — a national sportsmanship in intellectual conflict which is comparable to the sportsmanship which we have developed in many other fields.

Utopia Not an Impossibility

May I extend my Utopia beyond the educational system? I would like to see adults able to make a living by working not more than twenty-four hours a week. It would be assumed that they would then spend six hours a week in systematic study of civic problems—local, state, national and international—under policies democratically established by local authorities. The remainder of the week they would spend in hunting, fishing, music, painting, study to improve vocational ability.

Utopia? Perhaps it isn't far off.

NEVERMORE!

The landlady of a boarding house in the mountains made a point of asking her departing guests to write something in her visitors' book. She was very proud of some of the nice things they wrote. "But there is one thing I can't understand," she confided to a friend, "and that is what a sour-looking man put in the book after stopping here. People always smile when they read it!" "What was it?" queried the other. The landlady replied, "He wrote only the words, 'Quoth the raven.'"

LIVE WELL

By A. MERRIAM CONNER

"Wherever a man can live, there can he live wisely and well."

If you can live in a little town
You can greet each friend and neighbor
With a "Cheerio!" and a sunny smile
That will lighten care and labor.
If you can live on the lone shore
With the sky and the moaning waves
You can learn the lore of storm-swept cliffs
And the secret of coral caves.
If you can live on the mountain top,
Where winds blow cold and free,
You can map the journeys of the stars
Through realms of immensity.
If you can live in the city's strife,
Afar from hill slope and fen,
You can find a place and fill it, too,
In the busy marts of men.
Wherever your home may chance to be,
E'en the sands of the desert tell,
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for funds. Both associations voluntarily publish statements of income, expenditure and reserves."

Conciliators and arbitrators have been provided by the government since 1906. Appointed for the several conciliation districts into which the country is divided, they are at the disposal of the parties in industrial disputes to assist workers and employers and to conclude agreements likely to establish good relations between them. The conciliator may urge but not compel arbitration.

Conciliation Commission

In a serious dispute "the Crown may and usually does appoint a conciliation commission, but beyond this action there are no provisions for intervention by the government compelling arbitration." The right to strike and to lock out is fully retained with respect to all matters not already covered by written agreement, except that an act of 1935 provides that before a stoppage of work can take place "seven days' notice thereof must be given to the other party and to the district conciliator," with notices posted stating the reason for the proposed stoppage.

Strike-breakers have been banned by employers since 1931, when a severe strike in the lumber region where strike-breakers were introduced, and the military was called in, resulted in five deaths. "This so shocked the people," the report adds, "that no such attempt woud again be made to use strikebreakers," and the representatives of both organizations "concurred in the opinion that unless there was a general strike against the government the military would not be called out."

No Use for Strike-Breakers

The commission mentions the long strike of nine months in 1933 in the building industry and the extensive strike in the printing trades while making their study of labor relations in Sweden, in neither of which strike-breakers were employed and no one expected there would be any, the commission said.

Thus from the two reports on labor relations, one on the conditions in Britain and the other on those in Sweden, these two countries have outgrown destructive class-consciousness and hatred that once characterized their relations with labor.

Soviet "Movie" Salaries

A new system of pay for movie scenarists, cameramen, directors and composers—always among the highest paid workers in the Soviet Union—was published recently.

A director can be paid in rubles the nominal equivalent of from $1200 to $10,000 for each picture, according to its length, quality and importance. The cameramen can be paid from about $400 to $3000.

In addition to these payments, directors receive salaries of $240 and $400 monthly, cameramen about $200 to $300.

Scenarists and composers receive, according to the character and importance of their work, up to $8000 per scenario, or $300 per composition.

Scenarists and composers also receive supplementary payments according to the number of copies of the particular picture distributed, ranging up to a 200 per cent bonus if more than 1000 prints are put into circulation. The salary for players was not mentioned.

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National Forests Need Immediate Assistance

The national forests of this country have played Santa Claus too long. Now they need help and must get it if the nation expects to prosper.

These were the words which came straight from the shoulder of Chief of the United States Forest Service, F. A. Silcox, in his annual report for 1938 just submitted to Henry A. Wallace, secretary of agriculture.

Announcement of the report came from Regional Forester S. B. Show in San Francisco. It was learned that the national forest system now includes 175,238,168 acres of federally owned lands in forty-two states, Alaska and Puerto Rico. Administered so that all resources may be used as well as renewed, more than 1,250,000,000 feet of timber was harvested from national forests last year, said Silcox's report. These public properties furnish forage for nearly 7,000,000 domestic animals, help prevent floods and erosion, provide domestic water for 6,000,000 city people, afford food and shelter for more than 1,700,000 big game animals and 1,500,000 fur bearers, have nearly 70,000 miles of trout streams and tens of thousands of lakes and ponds suitable for game fish, provide opportunities for outdoor recreation to 30 000,000 people, and a living for almost 1,000,000. Primeval forest conditions are preserved on 17,000,000 acres of wilderness areas, Silcox announced.

Bulk of Lands Privately Owned

"The national forest system is large," Silcox said, "but the best three-fourths of all our commercial forest land is in private ownership. These privately owned lands include many huge watersheds and millions of acres of devastated, tax-delinquent and abandoned forest lands that need rebuilding so they may again support families and communities. There are also many areas within which existing forest industries and dependent communities are threatened by quick liquidation of the basic forest resource. A joint congressional committee, he said, is holding public hearings with respect to a plan of action involving (1) public co-operation with private owners, (2) public control over forest lands in private ownership, and (3) extension of public ownership and management of forest lands, in order to make forest lands and forest resources contribute their full share to the security and stabiilty of all our people."

Congress has authorized federal purchases to help complete state forest systems, with reimbursement by states from receipts coming from the sale of products and use of the lands. But Congress has not yet made the funds available.

"The 767 C.C.C. camps under forest service supervision have given tremendous aid in fire protection and suppression, planting, and improving recreational and other multiple uses, looking toward increased efficiency of production and use of public forest properties," Silcox said. "Similar work needs to be extended to millions of additional forest areas."

Liquidations Threaten Communities

"Some industrial and other owners of forest lands have made real progress in forest management," Silcox said. "These are the leaders, and credit is due them, he added, for, despite competition from less progressive neighbors, they are now redeeming in whole or in part obligations inherent in all forest lands no matter who owns them. But the need for more progress is acute, because a big majority of private owners are still geared to quick liquidation which threatens the stability and even the existence of many communities."

Warning that countries without forests have seldom maintained satisfactory levels of social and economic structures, Silcox added that if forests are properly used they naturally benefit civilizations.

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Dan Tracy's Impressions Of Conference at Lima

President Dan W. Tracy of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, who was America's labor delegate to the Pan-American conference in Lima, Peru, is enthusiastic over the results of the parley.

Back at his desk in Washington, Tracy pictured the gathering as having given great impetus to the cause of democracy and a profound setback to nazi and fascist intrigue. The interests of Pan-American labor were also advanced, he said.

Tracy refuted published scare stories that Lima was banked with nazi flags and that the conference was subject to Peruvian government espionage and censorship.

"Someone must have let his imagination run wild," Tracy said. "There were flags flying above the German and Italian embassies and consuls' offices, and over a few establishments of nazi-fascist sympathizers, but there were not enough to be conspicuous."

Delegate Refutes Tall Tales

At the outset some fascist agents circulated among the delegates, endeavoring to promote discord, but they gave up the job as hopeless and disappeared in a short while, Tracy revealed. He added that he made inquiries as to the truth of reports that the Peruvian government censored the dispatches of newsmen and spied on delegates, but that there appeared to be no foundation for these tall tales.

The conference was the first among Pan-American nations to give official recognition to labor. Tracy was designated as the American labor spokesman and named chairman of a committee on labor and Indian affairs. A resolution introduced by this committee, indorsing collective bargaining and workers' rights, was adopted by the conference. Tracy expressed the hope that ultimately all South American countries would put the principles of the resolution into effect.

Studied Peruvian Labor Movement

Naturally, being a seasoned trade unionist, Tracy took advantage of his stay in Lima to make a detailed study of Peru's labor movement and its labor legislation. He was given full freedom to go anywhere and question anyone he wished.

Tracy conferred with President Benavides, the ministers of labor and social welfare and the leaders of labor organizations. In the privacy of his own hotel room he also talked with workers who sought to give him the "low-down" on conditions. He visited workers' homes and ate in workers' restaurants.

"To my surprise I found a functioning labor movement which, while under government control, is slowly gaining independence," he explained. "Government officials said they intended to make labor fully self-responsible in time."

Addressed Organized Workers

The United Workers' Societies, a central federation of 108 labor unions, organized predominantly on craft lines, called a special meeting to hear Tracy. With the aid of a translator he transmitted to the delegates fraternal greetings of the American Federation of Labor and described labor and social conditions here. Lima newspapers carried lengthy stories of "Senor" Tracy's movements and comments, and photos of him in company with labor leaders.

Tracy disclosed that he found great interest in Roosevelt "new deal" legislation. The Peruvian government itself, though it rules by decree without a parliament, has enacted its own little "new deal," including about 200 pro-labor laws, Tracy was informed.

Care Provided for Mothers

As an example he cited one of these acts which gives expectant mothers who are workers forty

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days' leave before a child is born and sixty days afterwards, all with full pay. The government has also undertaken large-scale subsidized housing projects for workers and operates big workers' restaurants where meals are served at the equivalent of 4 to 6 cents.

Tracy added that he found both the workers and the government spokesmen friendly to the United States and sharply antagonistic to both nazi and communist propaganda.

Educational Display At San Francisco Fair

A visual example of just what the institutions of higher education in the State of California are attempting to do to equip their students for a sound, efficient citizenship is to be offered by the University of California at. the forthcoming Golden Gate International Exposition. The display will be separate from the university's science display, but, on a smaller scale, will be just as nearly complete.

While the display material will be taken from the campus of the university at Berkeley for the most part, it will cover the educational phases of all of the universities in the state. There will be at least twenty-seven units. One will show that the so-called "dead languages" are not nearly as dead as many suppose. Another will permit the spectator to check his own heart beats, either through the blinking on and off of lights or through other sensitive apparatus, to give an indication of the work being carried on by the department of physical education.

Rare old documents will be brought forth from the university's archives to permit the spectator to trace the history of both the state and the continent. The University Press will show just what an up-to-date printing plant can do in the way of turning out both routine and emergency "jobs." The art department will enable the spectator to take a short course in painting through an illuminated story of the development of the many processes in art.

The life sciences, with their wealth of material on zoology, biochemistry, physiology, botany, bacteriology, psychology, etc., will all be appropriately represented. These exhibits are now being prepared and will be assembled far in advance of the Exposition opening, according to those in charge.

The display will occupy a space of 54 feet wide by 60 meet long, and there will be 265 feet of linear space for exhibit purposes. The display will stand seven feet high.

The committee for the educational display includes Dr. Stanley Freeborn, assistant dean of the college of agriculture, as acting chairman; Dr. S. C. Pepper, chairman of the department of art; Dr. R. D. Calkins, chairman of the department of commerce; Boyd B. Rakestraw, assistant director of University Extension, and Dr. L. M. K. Boelter, professor of mechanical engineering. Michael Goodman, assistant profesor of architecture, is architect for the display.

WHY A FISH OUT OF WATER DIES

Why will a fish die if taken out of the water? A fish has no lungs by which it can breathe our air. Its gills are adapted only for breathing in the water. The gills take oxygen from the water which flows into them, and pass it on to invigorate the fish's blood. But, probably because the fish has always lived under water, his gills have never developed the power of drawing oxygen from the air. So although a fish out of water is surrounded by plenty of oxygen, it dies of suffocation for want of an organ adapted to breathe it.

In the best stories the humor lies in the implication.—Zona Gale.

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The Copper River Northwestern Railway, running from Cordova, on Prince William Sound, to the Kennecott mines, last fall applied to the Interstate Commerce Commission for permission to abandon the 195 miles of railroad wholly owned by a subsidiary of the Kennecott Copper Company. The railroad primarily serves Kennecott mines. The railway said these mines were to be closed for lack of ore about November 1. Adjoining mines of the Mother Lode Coalition Mine Company closed July 31, 1938, the application said.

Mother Lode Coalition Mines Company of Kennecott, Alaska, owned in part by Kennecott Copper Corporation, reported for six months ended June 30, 1938, profit of $160,197 after expenses and provisions for taxes, etc., comparing with $988,-865 in the first six months of 1937.

Charles Earl, president of Mother Lode Coalition Mines Company, in a letter to stockholders, stated that extraction of ore was completed at the mine on July 31 and mining operations permanently discontineud.

The adjoining Bonanza mine of the Kennecott Copper Corporation had one of the most remarkable ore bodies ever found by a prospector. A railroad was constructed and steamships built to transport the rich ore to market. A great mass of high grade ore, much of which carried over 60 per cent copper, outcropped on the crest of a precipitous mountain overlooking the Kennecott River. The prospector who first saw it thought it was a bunch of growing grass.

There were no large masses of oxides or carbonates present, as glaciation and active erosion prevented the formation of an oxidized capping. The ore outcrops were massive chalcocite averaging about 50 per cent copper and ten ounces silver per ton. The mine was a bonanza and made Kennecott, through its possible purchases of Utah Copper, Nevada, Chino and other big mines, the greatest copper property in the world.

The Kennecott mines were closed down in October, 1932; underground, tramway and mill repairs were made in 1933 and 1934; and the mines were reopened in June, 1935. Exploration work was resumed in September, 1935, and continued through 1936 without disclosing any new ore bodies or favorable indications of ore.

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Success Crowns Efforts Of Unemployment Board

By CARL L. HYDE
Executive Director Unemployment Reserves Commission

December 31, 1938, brought to a close the most trying year in the brief history of the unemployment compensation chapter of the Federal Social Security Act and its state companion laws.

Born less than three years ago, the average state administrative agency charged with the responsibilities of this new social legislation has had to accomplish in this brief period the task that has required scores of years in the making of private insurance ventures of equal magnitude. By way of comparison the life insurance business of America is approximately one hundred years old.

Yet today the total number of insured accounts for ordinary life on the books of the major companies of America is 34,000,000. During the three years just closed the unemployment compensation program in our country has had to embrace 27,000,000 individuals, representing workers of America who are now protected by unemployment compensation. The details of this mass production undertaking are staggering even to the mind of a full-fledged accountant.

Training for Responsibility

Every private business or industrial venture comes into being on an infant scale and, after demonstrated economic fitness and justification, grows gradually to meet demands for its expansion. This process naturally invokes the proverbial law of the survival of the fittest, and admits the widest latitude for careful planning to meet each new problem in the growing organization. This orderly procedure also renders the opportunity to thoroughly train each individual for his given measure of responsibility. Performance and production alone are the scores determining the retention of personnel on the job.

Almost a complete reversal of this order has of necessity been the experience of the various states throughout the country, who in so short a space of time have had the gigantic task of initiating, building and operating the requirements of unemployment compensation laws. The public has demanded a harvest of ripened fruit before this new governmental administrative tree has had opportunity to develop its essential trunk and branches.

It is an honest assertion of fact that nowhere in the realm of public service could a more devout and stick-to-itive evidence of personnel be found on exhibit than that which has characterized the tireless and unselfish efforts of the members of the staff of the California State Department of Employment. In field office, regional headquarters, or the main office at Sacramento, a common slogan has been the constant motto of those who have been engaged in this wrestling match against many odds and handicaps. The slogan has been, "We won't be licked—we'll lick the job." The revealing data in this report sustains the confidence which an undaunted spirit deserves, and the cur-

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rent record is an affirmative conclusion to the resolution of the host of courageous men and women who have done the job.

National Conference

A conference of all of the state agencies administering this new law was held at Washington, D. C., the latter part of October, last year. The chairman of the Social Security Board, Mr. Arthur J. Altmeyer, addressed very pertinent observations on this subject. Apropos of the foregoing introductory remarks, the following quotations are taken from Chairman Altmeyer's address:

"It is a thrilling experience to appear before the administrators who are responsible for making a living reality of the unemployment compensation provisions of the Social Security Act.

"We can point to the fact that since the first of the year more than three million employees have drawn unemployment compensation benefits, amounting to a third of a billion dollars. We can point to the fact that this very week about a million and a quarter employees will receive checks averaging in excess of $10 a week. This is a splendid accomplishment—an accomplishment that no one can really appreciate but those who have been confronted with the tremendous and complex administrative problems involved.

"Most people in this country assume that when a law is passed it goes into effect automatically, and give no more thought to its administration than they give to breathing. The only time they give any thought to administration is when a break-down in administration occurs. In other words, public administrators are usually judged by the mistakes they have made rather than by the mistakes that they did not make.

An Abnormal Claims Load

"However, as one administrator to another, may I salute you for having met the supreme test, and having met it well. If we had set out to devise the severest test that we could have possibly imagined we could not have set up a combination of circumstances as difficult as those that confronted you on January 1. You had only a relatively short time to develop your administrative organization; you were obliged to negotiate with two federal agencies. You were obliged to recruit your staff, and to develop procedures, in a very short space of time. On January 1 you were confronted with an abnormal claims load, due to the fact that the usual seasonal unemployment had been greatly aggravated by the decline in business activity. The very first week you were confronted with more than a million claims. The great wonder is not that there was some delay, and still is some delay in the payment of claims, but that you have been able to do as good a job as has been done."

In addition to the launching and administration of unemployment compensation legislation the state agencies have also been required by terms of law to assimilate previously existing state employment agencies whose local field office facilities have been used for purposes of claims activities. For this purpose the California State Employment Service, a division of the new State Department of Employment, had to be greatly expanded and its facilities standardized to meet the new dual responsibility.

Expansion of Physical Facilities

Prior to the unemployment compensation law in California the State Employment Service was composed of only ten offices scattered in some of the more strategically located cities of the state. The new program required the establishment of a total of seventy-two offices, which are located in the principal communities from San Diego to Eureka. This expansion of physical facilities and greatly enlarged staff affords an opportunity for service which this public agency might never have attained had it not been for the advent of unemployment compensation.

W.P.A. Workers Complete New Public Buildings

W.P.A. workers completed 827 new public buildings of all types and made repairs and additions to another 5125 during the four-month period between July 1 and November 1, 1938, Colonel F. C. Harrington, Works Progress Administrator, has announced. Schools and recreational structures such as gymnasiums, stadiums and grandstands predominated among public buildings built or repaired, he said.

"These structures represent only a small part of what the American public is getting for its work relief money," Colonel Harrington observed. "The present report does not cover the tangible assets created by highway construction, water supply and sanitation, conservation work and many types of public recreational facilities. All of these are additions to the national wealth which we have achieved in the process of providing jobs for the unemployed."

Ten Thousand Buildings

Figures on public buildings were derived from individual reports on more than ten thousand projects of all types which were brought to completion during the period. Public building projects accounted for approximately 8 per cent of the total employment on W.P.A. projects in the period, and in the week ending October 29—the last week of the period studied—278,001 persons were working on projects involving the construction or improvement of public buildings. At the same time 5637 such projects were reported as still in operation.

A total of 2650 educational buildings—new, improved or enlarged—formed the largest single group of structures covered by the report. Of these 2582 were schools and the others libraries. Most of the work on educational buildings completed during the four months consisted of repairs and improvements. This category included 2181 schools and 56 libraries. There were 308 new school buildings completed and eight new libraries. Additions to 93 schools and four libraries were finished.

Recreational Buildings

In number of new public buildings completed, recreational structures were outstanding. These numbered 640. Repairs and improvements were made on 462 structures of this type and 24 additions were completed. Auditoriums, stadiums, grandstands, gymnasiums, pavilions and bath houses were included in this group.

Other outstanding accomplishments during the period embraced the construction of 26 new institutional buildings such as hospitals and jails, and repairs or additions to 278; 115 new courthouses and other administrative buildings, and repairs or additions to 204; 18 new firehouses, and repairs or additions to 179; 10 new armories, and repairs or additions to 23.

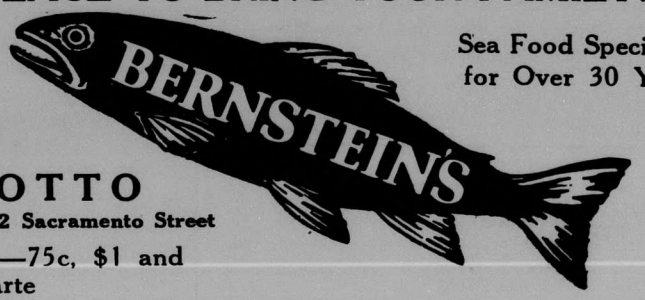
An interesting statistical sidelight on the report shows that each work day during the four months W.P.A. workers, in exchange for their work relief wages, provided the nation with 18 new public buildings and completed repairs and improvements on 48 to 50 others. Three new school buildings were completed every working day, and 20 more were improved.

CHANGES NAME—EMPLOYEES PICKET

The Modern Knitting Mills, in Manhattan's garment district, figured that it would be cheaper to operate without a union contract. So the company changed its name to the Rocksfeld Knitting Mills and went open shop. Twenty-five workers, members of the Knit Goods Local of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, picketed the shop, reinforced with as many as 100 other union members. Mild weather made picketing a pleasure, they said.

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Sugar Beet Harvester Is Financial Success

A machine that seemingly does everything to a sugar beet but refine it and put it in your coffee may revolutionize the entire beet growing industry, its inventor believes, says the United Press.

Walter J. Flintjer, a Union Pacific railroad engineer, built the harvester in the garage at the rear of his home after he had watched laborers from his engine cab "breaking their backs" in Colorado, Wyoming and Nebraska beet fields.

Built in Two Years

It took two years to complete the harvester, and if it is as successful as the preliminary tests last fall indicated, the railroad man may have found the answer to the beet grower's harvesting problems which some 7000 other inventors failed to discover. The initial test of the new harvester was made at a Sidney, Neb., farm. Another was made at Kimball, Neb.

"It did as good work as the hand labor being used in the same fields," Flintjer asserted. "The farmers were enthusiastic in their praise of the harvester and predicted a great demand for it."

The machine takes the beets out of the ground, cleans them, cuts off the tops, loads them in a trailer and piles the tops—all in one operation. It can be operated by one man, who needs only to drive the tractor or horses that pull the machine.

Hand Labor Still Needed

Flintjer would not forecast what his machine would do to the beet labor market, which employs thousands of men to work the fields each year. He pointed out that no successful thinning machine had been developed and that hand labor still would be needed for this process.

However, the inventor said, the harvester would not only speed the work but save the beet grower money in labor costs.

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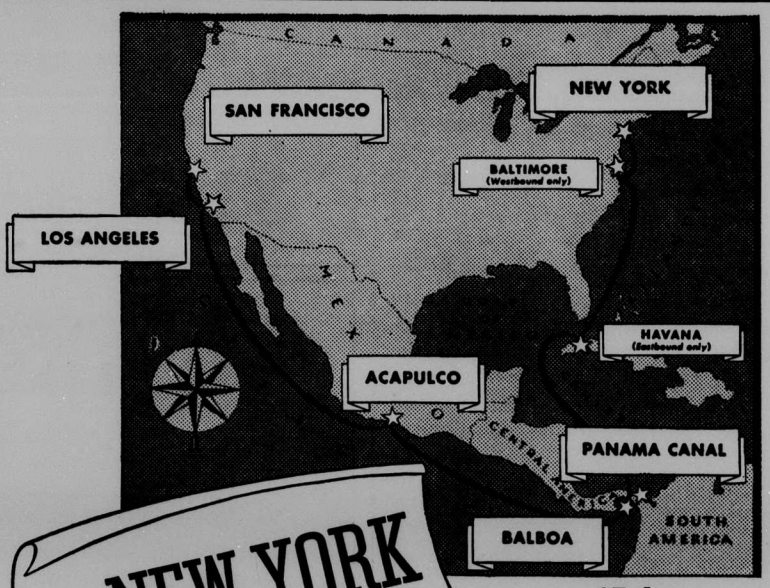
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The George-Deen Act

By HUGHES M. BLOWERS
State Department of Education

Culminating a series of vocational education measures which were inaugurated by the passage of the Smith-Hughes Act in 1917, the George-Deen Act, passed by Congress in 1936, effective 1937, has greatly strengthened the public school program of training for useful employment. This measure continues the well-defined policy of Congress of providing financial assistance for vocational education through co-operative agreements between the federal government and the several states. These agreements call for the matching of federal moneys by state funds, the maintenance of definite standards of instruction and the assignment of administration to the local secondary schools.

The policy of federal aid is a well-co-ordinated plan of distributing equitably among all the states the cost of providing public services which are important to the national welfare.

In California the secondary schools include both high schools and junior colleges.

The Smith-Hughes and related acts of Congress made possible programs of vocational education for (1) agriculture, and (2) trades and industries, to train workers in the major fields of production. These same measures also provided for vocational training of important groups of consumers through a public school program of home economics, since the home-makers of the nation spend approximately 85 per cent of all the money entering into the retail trade.

In addition to strengthening the established vocational programs the George-Deen Act, Section 2 created a new program to provide vocational training for workers in the distributive occupations. The distributive occupations are defined by the act as those occupations followed by workers directly engaged in merchandising or selling activities, distributing goods or services in a retail or a wholesale capacity. George-Deen funds thus provide for a program of specific training needed by the large and important group of workers which bridges the gap between the producers and consumers. Hence, the new legislatoin serves the training needs of all the major occupational groups in the economic cycle from production to consumption, and marks another milestone in the evolution of a democratic system of vocational education wherein all workers are given equal opportunity to prepare themselves to render economically satisfactory service, to increase efficiency and reduce waste in distribution.

The service possibilities of the new field of vocational education is indicated approximately by the numbers reported as employed. Data from the census of 1930 occupation reports show that distributive workers, including managers and salespeople, numbered 9,737,119.

The Census of Business in 1935 reported a total of 8,597,274 owners and employees in the five major fields of distribution.

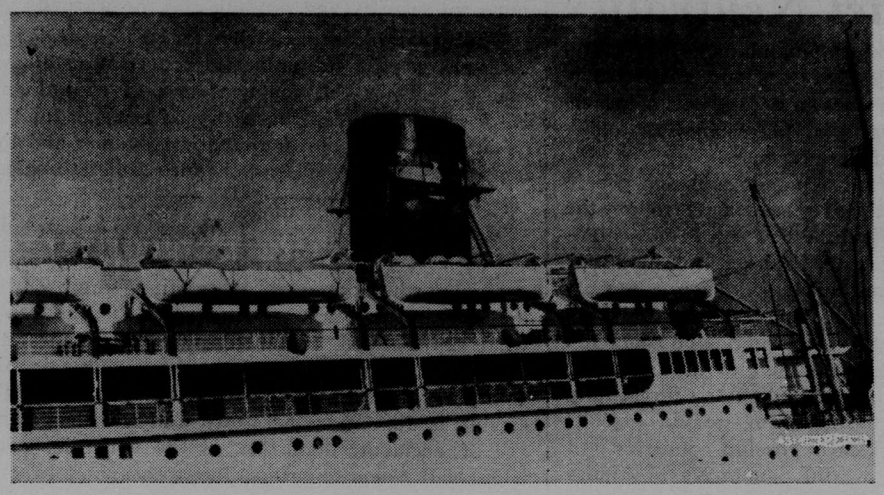
Approximately a minimum of one out of each eight gainfully occupied workers in this country is engaged in a distributive occupation.

During the past five decades the number of workers employed in distributive occupations has increased more rapidly than any other group of workers in this country. The increasing employment in distributive occupations has resulted in a very large increase in the employment of young workers in stores and other distributive organizations. Increases range from 16 to 60 per cent for workers between 18 and 24 years old.

For more than twenty years the schools have been conducting regular classroom and adult instruction in consumer education, so that many customers are better informed about the merchandise they buy than the salespeople who serve them. In the fields of industry and manufacture production costs have been steadily declining because of more efficient methods and practices. But in the field of retailing the average cost of doing business has increased more than 50 per cent in the past thirty years. The problem of increasing the efficiency of selling and merchandising personnel is a very important one, particularly under modern conditions of shorter hours and higher wages.

Merchants have waited more than twenty years to secure from Congress the opportunities for training which have been available in other fields. The George-Deen Act now provides that opportunity. The school year 1937-38 marked the beginning of a national program of distributive education. During the first year more than 25,000 merchants and salespeople throughout the country attended day and evening classes under this program. Of this number, 5000 received instruction in twenty-one California communities.

Work for Shipbuilders and Allied Crafts



Members of Boilermakers, Shipbuilders, Welders and Helpers, Local 6, employed by the Bethlehem Shipbuilding Corporation, changing the Dollar sign on the funnel of the President Coolidge. The new insignia consists of an eagle with four stars, representing the American President Lines.

The public is asked to wire the President of the United States, the senators, congressmen and all state and city officials, to revive shipbuilding in San Francisco.

—Photo by Jack Kowalski.

And a Good Time Was Had by All!

An excerpt from a county grand jury's preliminary report at Yreka, Calif., complained of the way justice is sometimes administered by that mountain county's justices of the peace. "It has been charged in some instances," the report said, "that fines have been levied in the form of a bottle of whisky, the judge and defendants then drinking the whisky."

ASKS TOBACCO TAX

One of the measures introduced in the California Legislature, by Assemblywoman Jeanette Daley of San Diego, would place a tax of 2 cents on each package of twenty cigarettes and a tax of from 1 cent an ounce on smoking tobacco to a levy of 1 cent each on the more expensive brands of cigars.

Citizens Advised on Financing of Contemplated Improvement of Homes

In view of the fact that convenient government insured loans are obtainable for home improvements, repairs and beautification, Dr. Adolph E. Schmidt, chairman of the San Francisco Citizens' City Beautiful Committee, is advising all property owners that they can immediately avail themselves of the opportunity now offered by the Federal Housing Administration to obtain the necessary funds to modernize and "Shine for '39."

By this plan one can procure F.H.A.-insured house improvement loans from any bank or other recognized financing institution, with payments arranged in convenient monthly installments to fit the applicant's income.

Improvements to property such as exterior and interior streamlining, new roofs, repainting, installation of electric fixtures, garden walks, modern heating units, up-to-date kitchens and the like, need not be subject to delay but can be financed by F.H.A. loans.

Citizens should avail themselves of this opportunity before its contemplated expiration date of July 1, 1939.

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Walsh Calls for Policy Of Strict Neutrality

A policy of absolute mandatory neutrality, whole-hearted, clearly expressed and emphatic, is among the prime elements of a program of peace, Senator David I. Walsh of Massachusetts told a nation-wide radio audience recently.

"Our national welfare demands and our people insist that in international relations we follow the wise Washingtonian admonition to avoid entangling associations abroad. In brief, to mind our own business." He continued:

"We should serve notice by law on foreigners and citizens alike that we in America consider the preservation of peace paramount to the economic interest of 'follow the flag' diplomats representing American corporate business engaged in exploiting resources on markets in foreign countries."

Chairman of the powerful Senate Naval Affairs Committee and a member of the Senate Labor Committee, Senator Walsh believes emphatically that "neutrality should be mandatory, and not permissive." The law should not permit the commitment of this nation to any policy or course of action favorable or unfavorable to any belligerent, he added.

Youth Welfare Primary Concern

Asserting that "our primary concern at all times must be the lives and welfare of our youth," and declaring that the American people "do not aspire to the role of international policemen," the senator proposed that "Congress should enact a provision suspending all trade and commerce with belligerents at the inception and during the continuance of hostilities."

He called attention to the steps which led America to become embroiled in the 1914-18 conflict, and cautioned: "Supplying munitions and implements of war to one of the belligerents and refusing them to another because of the impossibility of delivery resulting from effective blockade led directly to our involvement in the world war. Profits from trade with warring nations cannot justify the ever-present danger they entail of involvement in war."

Concern Ourselves in Our Own Needs

Accompanying a policy of neutrality, Senator Walsh called for a program of self-defense, a program which should not go beyond our needs, neither hysterical nor exaggerated. "When we speak of arms and armaments for our country's defense we should be thinking solely in terms of our own safety and security," he added, continuing, "our objective must never be to promote war, or to assist in war, but to insure peace." We should concern ourselves with our own needs, for our own security and nothing else, he warned.

The program outlined, Senator Walsh declared, does not require the universal conscription of our man-power nor the regimentation of capital and labor, and concluded that it would not call for the "abandonment of our democratic processes and the conversion of our government into a dictatorship."

Intoxicated Autoists

Due to the looseness of existing traffic codes the drinking driver is given a valid though somewhat left-handed argument when it comes to showing that a few libations do not impair his ability as a motorist. He can usually show that his driving is done more carefully, and with less danger of accident, than that of the epileptic, who might fall unconscious at the wheel, and others with unbalanced minds or unbalanced nerves, who are permitted to operate motor vehicles without the slightest restriction under the law.

This was stated to the first Pacific Coast Traffic Officers' Training School at the University of California by Dr. George K. Rhodes, associate professor of clinical surgery in the university's medical school in San Francisco. Dr. Rhodes suggested that the best way for the public to upset that dangerous argument would be to devise a system whereby the prospective driver would be subjected to a medical examination and other tests.

Dr. Rhodes presented figures tending to show that 46 per cent of the traffic arrests are for drunken driving and that about 12 per cent of the average driving public are suffering from varying degrees of intoxication. Answering the question as to when a driver may be considered intoxicated, Dr. Rhodes said that a concentration of one-tenth of 1 per cent alcohol in the blood would begin to show indications of intoxication. A concentration of between one-tenth and two-tenths of 1 per cent would show actual intoxication, and from two-tenths to three-tenths of 1 per cent would show a dangerous degree of intoxication, particularly for the man himself, so dangerous in some instances that artificial respiration might be needed.

One out of every 250 drivers may figure to be intoxicated in some degree, Dr. Rhodes said. The peak age for drunken driving appears to be between 25 and 30.

BAKERS IN ST. PAUL

The St. Paul local of the International Bakery and Confectionery Workers, an A.F.L. unit, has signed a union shop agreement with the Rainbow Pie Company, completing organization of the three largest companies in that line in the city. It is also stated that the Bakery Workers have organized every large bakery in St. Paul, that many of the smaller concerns have been signed up and all of the downtown places fully organized.

1938 Retail Sales Drop 12 Per Cent

Total retail sales in 1938 amounted to $35,300,000,000, a decline of about 12 per cent from the 1937 volume of $39,900,000,000, according to preliminary estimates of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce made public by Harry L. Hopkins, Secretary of Commerce.

The year 1938 was the first since 1933 during which the total dollar volume fell below the previous year's level. During the four preceding years there was a continuous expansion from the depression low of $25,000,000,000 recorded in 1933 to $39,900,000,000 in 1937, when sales were higher than at any time since 1930 and were within 18 per cent of the 1929 total of $49,000,000,000.

The actual quantity of goods sold during 1938 more closely approximated the 1937 volume than did the dollar value, since the general retail price level for the year averaged below that of 1937.

Sales in 1938 were below the 1937 level for all major business groups. However, only two out of fifteen groups sustained losses greater than the average decline recorded for total trade. The automotive group, which accounted for about 11 per cent of all sales made during the year, showed a 35 per cent loss, and furniture and household appliances 17 per cent.

After one of the worst slumps in automobile history, in which new passenger car sales fell off almost 50 per cent during the first nine months of 1938 from the comparable period of 1937, the demand for new cars during the last quarter advanced automobile sales decidedly for the final months of the year. The pronounced gain over the last quarter of 1937, however, was due in part to the downward plunge experienced in sales during the latter part of 1937 rather than entirely to the rise in 1938.

Lumber and building materials decreased about 11 per cent during 1938, as did sales of jewelry stores and farmers' supply and general stores; sales of department, dry goods and general merchandise stores averaged a decline of about 8 per cent, with the relative decline being somewhat less for department stores alone; apparel shops were off 9 per cent.

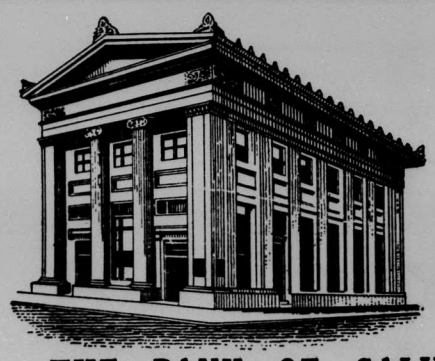
Food sales, which do not record wide fluctuations of change, decreased 5 per cent in dollar value; however, the substantial reduction in food costs during 1938 indicates that the physical volume of food sold about equaled that of 1937. Drug stores, filling stations, variety, and beer and liquor stores all recorded declines of less than 5 per cent.

Of each dollar spent in retail establishments in 1938 more than one-third went for food and beverages; about one-fourth for general merchandise and apparel; less than one-fifth for automobiles, auto accessories and gasoline; and the remainder for other goods sold.

WHAT INFLUENCED MISCHA ELMAN?

When Mischa Elman, world-famed violinist, was 5 years old he saw a mob stone his parents, smash the windows of their home and kill some of the neighbors. The violinist mentioned that pogrom in Tsarist Russia when asked if anything in his own early life was influencing him to contribute, for refugees from nazi Germany, all of the box-office receipts of twenty-five concerts in twenty-five cities which he will give in the next two months.

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Senate Committee Tells About Strikebreakers

The Senate Civil Liberties Committee, asserting that use of professional strikebreakers violated the labor policy approved by Congress, has proposed legislation to forbid their employment in industrial disputes.

The bill to be presented, the report said, will in no way restrict the right of an employer to hire legitimate, bona fide watchmen or patrolmen to guard his property or deprive the employer of any rightful means of protection.

Opinion on Strikebreakers

A two-year investigation had shown, the committee said in an interim report to the Senate, that many strikebreakers stem from the underworld; that they increase rather than prevent strike violence, embitter tense situations, and prevent the exercise of the right of free speech.

The report asserted an employer has every right to provide protection for his property, and replace workmen, but contended that this right does not justify the use of strikebreaking agencies for those purposes. It gave the following reasons for making this statement:

"Incompetent Mercenary"

"The strikebreaker, furnished as a part of strike service by most agencies, is, in most cases, not a qualified workman, but an incompetent mercenary, posing as a workman for the purpose of breaking strikes. He usually receives compensation higher than that of the regular employees and is discharged after the strike.

"The strike guard furnished by most agencies is not a man trained and qualified for police or patrol duty. He is, for the most part, a specialized kind of ruffian, a 'regular fink,' well versed in violence, often dishonest and sometimes a gangster.

"Deception and Deceit"

"The propagandist, missionary or street operator furnished by most organizations practices deception and deceit, and often performs in the role of an agent provocateur (one who, posing as a union member, incites union members to acts of violence) or spy."

In addition, the committee said it had come to the conclusion that usually strikebreakers were not employed to protect property but to destroy unions. No employer, it added, who has accepted the principle of collective bargaining in good faith could "consider using such persons against his employees."

The Propagandist's Role

Propaganda, the committee continued, appeared to play an important part in the "little steel" strike of 1937.

"For example," the committee said, "the Remington Rand Company, recommending the services of the Bergoff agency to the Republic Steel Corporation in a letter of July 14, 1936, states that the 'propaganda service and aids were exceptionally unusual, helpful and efficient.'

Methods Used Among Strikers

"Perhaps the best description of such propaganda services is contained in a letter of solicitation from W. Howard Downey and associates to the Republic Steel Corporation, dated July 14, 1934. The firm offered nothing but 'missionary' service. Its letterhead bears the statement 'specialists in word of mouth propaganda since 1915.' The letter reads in part as follow:

"'In the first place, to insure a prompt and early return of your employees, they should be confused, dissension should be spread among them, and they should be influenced, encouraged and urged to go back to their jobs by your own trained agitators and propagandists.

"'We have a whole kit of expressions and remarks accumulated by us in the last twenty years that have proven themselves in the handling of industrial disturbances time and again; facts that the agitators for good reasons have failed to mention to your employees; facts that are so powerful and put over with such telling effect to each striker by our propagandists that you will note a change at once in their friendly attitude toward you and other officials. They have found out from us that you will continue to do the hiring and firing, win or lose, not the agitators'."

GROCERY CLERKS' NEGOTIATIONS

Negotiations between the Retail Grocery Clerks' Union, Local 648, and the Retail Grocers' Association of San Francisco will be resumed, Claude Jinkerson, union secretary, announced this week. Francis A. Tissier, representing the association, and William Ingram, representing the Safeway Stores, were to be out of town until February 1, Jinkerson said. The union rejected a compromise wage offer of the employers last week.

Resolutions of Sympathy

The following resolutions were adopted at the regular meeting of San Francisco Typographical Union No. 21 on January 15, 1939, In Memoriam—George S. Hollis:

"Whereas, Our Heavenly Father has summoned from our midst our worthy and beloved president, George S. Hollis, who served San Francisco Typographical Union No. 21 faithfully and well for many years; and

"Whereas, His life was one of perseverance, of indomitable courage, of exemplary ideals, of unselfish devotion to duty, and a great love for his fellow men; and

"Whereas, George S. Hollis was ever thoughtful and just in his human contacts, compassionate and understanding, evading rather than seeking rewards for work well done; and

"Whereas, The passing of George S. Hollis has caused an irreparable loss to the entire labor movement, and most particularly to San Francisco Typographical Union No. 21; therefore be it

"Resolved, That the charter of San Francisco Typographical Union No. 21 shall be draped for a period of one year, that a copy of these resolutions shall be spread upon the minutes of the union, and that copies of these resolutions be forwarded to the editors of the 'Typographical Journal' and Labor Clarion for publication in those papers; and be it further

"Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions and suitable expressions of sympathy from this union be presented to the family of our late president, George S. Hollis.

"F. E. HOLDERBY, Acting President,
"M. B. McLEOD, Secretary."

Fresno Employer Group Protest Payroll Taxes

News dispatches from Fresno last week stated that "members of an employers' committee" said they would defy federal authorities to levy payroll taxes under the Social Security Act. The body was declared to be organized to protest the "unconstitutional" tax and "if need be we will go to jail."

They sent a protest to Congressman Gearhart of that district, who is a member of the House ways and means committee.

To Make Court Test

John A. Martin, a contractor employing ten men, was declared to be the leader of the movement in Fresno. He said 40,000 Californian business firms had not sent in their payroll taxes and that the government had levied a fine of 100 per cent of the taxes as of January 30, and he announced to an organization meeting of his supporters: "We will subject ourselves to court action if the government has the effrontery to test this unreasonable, unjust, unconstitutional and arbitrary form of taxation."

Arthur Miller, acting regional director for the Social Security Board in San Francisco, when informed of the claims and action of the Fresno group, stated that the question of the constitutionality of the social security tax was settled by the U. S. Supreme Court in May of 1937.

Official Views Skeptical

He also disputed the assertion that 40,000 firms in this state have not paid their payroll taxes and expressed the opinion that it must be a "typographical error or an optical illusion." Washington treasury officials also said they were unaware of any abnormal percentage of tax delinquency to the fund from payrolls in California.

Congressman Gearhart announced he will ask his committee to recommend repeal of the payroll tax, expressing the belief that social security taxes should be raised by general taxation instead of as under the existing plan.

Heaven never helps the man who will not act.—Sophocles.

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SAN FRANCISCO'S BIG VALUES IN UNION MADE WORK CLOTHES

Green Will Report on Labor Peace Problems

On his arrival in Miami, Fla., for the meeting of the executive council of the American Federation of Labor this week President William Green briefly discussed the report he will submit with respect to the C.I.O. He said it would cover all developments since the Houston convention of the Federation last October.

"The state of mind on the other side and the psychological conditions are better for peace," he was quoted as saying, "but the mechanics of the situation are growing more difficult."

He explained he had in mind the problem of blending, uniting and reaffiliating both old and new C.I.O. unions functioning in the same field and industries with similar types of A.F.L. unions.

In discussing his report on C.I.O. and the likelihood of new peace conferences, the Federation leader said he thought the C.I.O. was now "more receptive" to peace and unity.

Green denied reports that members of Congress and others high in "new deal" councils had been pressing the Federation to terminate the war with the C.I.O. "No one in Congress or in the administration, except Secretary of Labor Perkins," he said, "has interested himself in this matter."

THRILLING SCENES AT ALCAZAR

Most thrilling scenes are those of the first and second acts in Hall Johnson's great all-negro musical drama, "Run Little Chillun," now playing in its fourth week at the Alcazar. The first act closes with the cast of 150 colorfully costumed actors, dancers and singers engaged in a ritualistic dance to the chant of the huge choral group and the booming of African drums, the keynote for the wild forest scene indulged in by the cult of the New Day Pilgrims. The finale of the play is in direct contrast to that of the first act. The scene is the interior of the Hope Baptist Church. Instead of the frenzied chants of the voodooistic cult the action of the entire act is set to the music of old negro spirituels and some new negro music. Stark drama is the keynote here, deeply stirring in its simplicity and sincerity.

PROTECTS TRUCK DRIVERS

The United States Supreme Court this week upheld a New Harpshire statute prohibiting truck drivers for hire from working more than twelve consecutive hours.

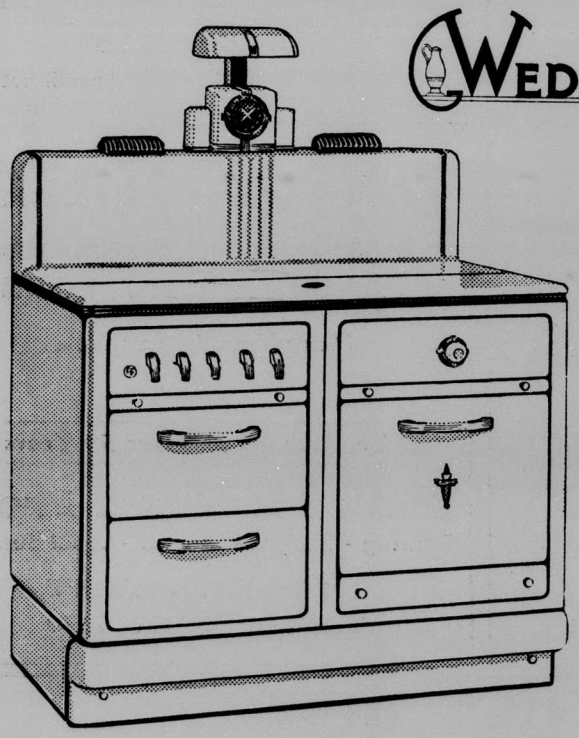
ADULT EDUCATION PROGRAM

The adult education program of the State Department of Education announces free courses in Latin, correlated with Greek, French, and English. Included is the study of higher English, coming from the Latin; vocabulary building, sentence structure, spelling, pronunciation and enunciation. Classes for beginners and advanced students are held Tuesday, Thursday and Friday evenings at 7:30, and Wednesday afternoon at 2:30 at 1050 Post street, Apartment 48. Enrollment is now open and there is no charge for tuition. For further information call Douglas 7119.

To Honor New Officers

The San Francisco Citizens' and Labor Committee, of which John F. Shelley is chairman and A. F. Gaynor secretary, will tender a testimonial banquet in honor of George G. Kidwell, state director of industrial relations, and H. C. Carrasco, state labor commissioner, on Tuesday evening, February 21, at the Mart Club, Western Furniture Exchange building, Tenth and Market streets.

As reservations are limited, those desiring to attend are requested to telephone the secretary, A. F. Gaynor, Dougles 1461, at room 828 Pacific building.



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First Court Test of Wage-Hour Law Opened

A silk and rayon weaving concern in Fayetteville, N. C., has been selected as defendant in the first court test of the federal wage-and-hour act, which has now been in operation for three months.

The United States District Court in that state will be asked to enjoin the Central Weaving and Spinning Corporation from allegedly violating the measure, known as the Fair Labor Standards Act.

The complaint of the administrator of the law charges that the concern, which employs more than 150 persons, has "depressed wage standards and employed 'speed-up' methods of production to such an extent that in the latter part of 1938 and in January, 1939, many of the defendant's employees were paid less than 15 cents per hour, while the earnings of weavers employed by defendant were less during such period for operating six looms than they had been for operating two looms in 1932." The act fixes 25 cents an hour as a minimum.

PROTEST MEETING NEXT WEEK

A San Francisco demonstration against the shipping of war munitions to the Japanese miltiary machine will take place next Thursday, February 9, in Dreamland Auditorium. The list of sponsors of the meeting as announced by Executive Secretary Sol Silverman of the committee, who is the editor of the well known local publication, "Emmanuel," includes, among its membership of sixty, the following: Mrs. Mortimer Fleishhacker, Jr., Hugo Ernst, George Kidwell, Dr. J. T. O'Brien, Joe DiMaggio, Henry Schmidt, Harold J. Boyd, John D. Barry, Mrs. John Dinkelspiel, Benjamin Bufano, McKinley Bissinger, Dr. Adelaide Brown. Among the speakers will be Rev. Lloyd D. Carrick, Chester Rowell, Kathleen Norris, Senator John Shelley, Rabbi Jacob Weinstein, Anna May Wong and Robert Dell.

Union Teachers

The following resolutions were adopted by San Francisco Federation of Teachers No. 61 at its last meeting:

"Whereas, Certain types of education offered by the W.P.A. education program in San Francisco have been receiving a disproportionately large share of publicity; and other types, such as workers' education, social-civic education and similar classes, are receiving little or no attention from the publicity department of the W.P.A. Education Program; and

"Whereas, Most of the teachers engaged in workers' education and social-civic education are members of the American Federation of Teachers, Local 61; let it, therefore, be

"Resolved, That our delegates to the San Francisco Labor Council be instructed to request that body to instruct the unions comprising the Council to instruct their members that it is to the interest of union labor that all union members, their families and friends ask for union teachers when they inquire about free adult education classes conducted by the W.P.A. and evening adult education centers of the San Francisco public schools. Let it further be

"Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be sent to the Labor Clarion with whatever additional information about the classes being taught by union teachers the editor of the Labor Clarion may desire."

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Cooks' Union News

By C. W. PILGRIM

Apparently there is something that is stirring up the membership of Cooks' Local No. 44, as the attendance at business meetings is increasing and more interest is being taken in union affairs. Thursday, January 27, there were around three hundred on hand when the meeting opened. On the report of Brother McDowell, for the job control committee, there was a very lively debate. The report was taken up seriatim and thoroughly discussed. Finally the whole thing passed and the committee was enlarged and given authority to go ahead with their combined ideas. Next meeting we hope to see a still larger attendance, because the question of raising the dues is on the agenda, so don't disappoint us, boys; be on hand and say what is on your mind.

A few men have been put to work on the Exposition grounds lately and we expect some more jobs to be coming in. Local 110 is asking for co-operation from the cooks working on the job. It appears that there are whispers going around that cooks tolerate non-union dishwashers being put to work alongside of them. If there is a non-union man or woman on any job where you work please call our office and inform the secretary. Our phone number is Market 2587.

A letter has been sent to the Civil Service Commission informing them that helpers are being put to work on legitimate cooks' work while cooks are on their vacation. From reports coming in to the office it appears that the managers of the city institutions are responsible for this state of affairs.

Don't forget: Look for the union card in the window before you go into a place to eat. Also, look for the clerk's union button before, not after, you make a purchase of anything. When you don't see the union label keep on going until you do see it.

NOW A FAIR PRODUCT

An official communication has been received by the San Francisco Labor Council from Local No. 78 of the International Brotherhood of Foundry Employees, at McKeesport, Pa., announcing that a contract has been signed with the Columbia Radiator Company of that city. Hence there has been brought to an end a labor difficulty which had caused a listing, during the past two years, of the products of the concern as being unfair. The union now asks that the company be given consideration when purchases are made in their line, and expresses appreciation for the co-operation given the local while the controversy existed.

Victory for Cleveland Light Plant Aided by Union Financial Support

Paul W. Walter, secretary of the citizens' committee for municipal light plant extension in Cleveland, reported that the campaign in favor of a $3,000,000 bond issue for the municipal light plant, which resulted in a 2½ to 1 victory in the recent referendum, would have been impossible if the unions had not underwritten it.

Local No. 38, Electrical Workers' Brotherhood, loaned the committee $4500 and contributed $500. Local No. 38 also gave $500. Walter Lenox, business agent of Local 39, contributed $100. The Steamfitters' Union gave $200, and several other A. F. L. unions gave $100 each.

Mr. Walter said that "opposition to the bond issue by the Chamber of Commerce and other interests blocked us from getting many large contributions." He added that the financial help received from the unions saved the day for the city light plant and was in large part responsible for the overwhelming victory for the bond issue at the polls.

LONG TIME TO WAIT

A state wage-and-hour act providing an eight-hour day and 40-hour week after two years and a minimum wage of 40 cents an hour after eight years for all industries operating within North Carolina has been introduced in the state senate.

BILL TO REMOVE AGE LIMITS

Senator W. Warren Barbour of New Jersey has introduced a bill removing all age limitations in civilian branches of the government service. It provides that no one shall be barred from federal employment "solely because of age."

International Official of Street Carmen Passes Away in Seattle

Matthew J. Murray, third international vice-president of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees, died suddenly at his home in Seattle last month from a stroke. He was 59 years old.

Mr. Murray was elected to the executive council of the Amalgamated Association in 1919. He became a member of the Seattle division two years previous, having transferred from Pittsburgh. He was active for many years on the Pacific Coast in organizing work and negotiating agreements with employing companies.

One-Man Cars "Out"

Denial by the U. S. Supreme Court, this week, of the Market Street Railway's petition for a rehearing of the case, recently decided by that tribunal, clears the way for San Francisco officials to move for final elimination of one-man cars from the city's streets.

Deputy City Attorney Henry Heidelberg, who handled the city's presentation to the courts through the extended litigation, pointed out that the company now faces a fine of $500 per car for each day it might be operated by only one man, and stated he would take the proper and orderly legal steps to compel compliance with the city ordinance which has now been sustained by the court.

President Kahn of the Market Street Railway almost immediately after the decision became known began a plea to the authorities for additional time to make arrangements for two-man operation of the cars. He stated that it was planned to have some of the lines restored to such operation within ten days, and suggested the need of perhaps thirty days "to complete the training and employment of additional men."

The Antioch Situation

Secretary Vandeleur of the California State Federation of Labor announced this week that legal steps will be taken to determine the validity of the anti-picketing ordinance in Antioch, which has been the subject of considerable publicity in the past three weeks due to a move to place that city on the "We Don't Patronize List" of the Contra Costa County central labor body.

The federation official made the announcement following a conference in his office this week on the situation. At the same time he further declared that neither the Contra Costa County Council nor the Building Trades Council of that area had formally taken boycott action against the city of Antioch, nor did their official records show any intent to picket the town.

The reported "boycott" appears to have originated from an action of the executive board of the Contra Costa Central Council, due to failure of the city councilmen to act upon a request to confer with the board with respect to the controversial ordinance.

Vandeleur declared that the attorney for the federation will immediately proceed to attack the ordinance in the courts, further stating that this was "the only way the California State Federation will act, and the only method ever discussed or contemplated."

BUILDING SERVICE EMPLOYEES

Hearings in the arbitration case of Building Service Employees' Unions Nos. 87 and 101 and the Building Owners and Managers' Association have been continued until next Monday. Arthur C. Miller is the arbitrator in the proceeding.

NO CAUSE TO WORRY

Worrying over whether Joe Louis can take it would seem to be in line with asking whether the ten-truck was damaged much in the crash.

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A. F. of L. Council Bans Lewis Political Move

An Associated Press dispatch last Monday, from Miami, Fla., stated that the executive council of the American Federation of Labor, which is now holding its regular winter meeting in that city, had voted against joining with Labor's Non-Partisan League, headed by C.I.O. Leader John L. Lewis, in a plan to elect league-supported delegates to the 1940 Democratic national convention.

President William Green announced the action at a press conference after the first session of the council's meeting.

As chairman of Labor's Non-Partisan League, Lewis announced last December that the league would hold a convention during 1939 to indorse a plan for sending delegates to the Democratic national convention to work for the nomination of progressive candidates for President and Vice-President. Lewis invited all labor to join in the program.

"The executive council directed me to call on all affiliates of the Federation," Green said, "to refrain from participating in the work of the so-called Non-Partisan League and to refrain from holding membership in the league."

A.F.L. UNION WINS

Local 20878 of the National Council of Grain Processors at Clinton, Iowa, won a decided victory in the poll of the employees of the Clinton Starch Company for bargaining representative. The election resulted in over 500 ballots being cast for the A.F.L. union and only 100 against it.

TRIO LOSE APPEAL

The Supreme Court of California last week denied a hearing to Earl King, E. G. Ramsay and Frank Conner, who were convicted and are now serving prison sentences for the "ship murder" in March, 1936. An appeal was taken to the high court following upholding of the convictions by the district court of appeal last month.

LINCOLN DAY OBSERVANCE

San Francisco's official observance of Lincoln's birthday anniversary is to be held in the Civic Auditorium Monday, February 13. To stress the appeal of Lincoln to the youth the committee is arranging for student speakers from the city's high schools to deliver tributes to Lincoln's life and accomplishments. Student bands will render patriotic airs and high school glee clubs will give a concert of patriotic numbers. Other features of the program will be a short talk by Mayor Rossi, group singing by the audience, musical numbers by the Municipal Band and the placing of floral decorations on Lincoln's statue in the Civic Center.

LAST CALL TOMORROW!

This is the final week of the 1939 period for renewing automobile registration and securing new license plates. The period ends at midnight tomorrow (Saturday). Car owners who fail to apply before that time will have to pay heavily increased fees as a penalty.

City Salaries

The finance committee of the Board of Supervisors made recommendation this week for a salary standardization schedule which calls for pay increases for city employees. It was to be presented to the board for consideration last Wednesday.

Under the recommendation the standardization report of the Civil Service Commission would be adopted by ordinance. The new scales would be made effective over a three-year period.

Next year's budget, now under preparation, would advance some 900 per diem union workers, including day laborers, to full pay scales recommended and raise 500 institutional and hospital workers to rates proposed by the commission.

Other city employees generally who are included in the commission report for higher salaries would receive 10 per cent of their proposed raises next year and 45 per cent in each of the two following years.

Auto Workers' Situation

A legal contest for control of the property and funds of the United Automobile Workers' Union, now riven with a bitter internal struggle, was delayed again Monday.

Attorneys for Homer Martin obtained a week's postponement for their reply to an injunction suit filed in Circuit Court by the "impeached" U.A.W. president's foes, who seek to restrain him from using any of the union's properties. They claim that privilege.

Postponement of the hearing was announced until next Monday. The ultimate decision of the court presumably will say whether Martin or his "suspended" executive board rivals are actual heads of the C.I.O. union.

The General Motors Corporation this week was reported in news dispatches as excusing itself from further negotiations with the union's officers until their "position and authority have been clarified."

Supreme Court Rules Against Utilities' Suit

The Tennessee Valley Authority, which operates the great Norris Dam and other related projects, won what is described as a major struggle in the United States Supreme Court this week, when that tribunal ruled that fourteen private utilities which had challenged the constitutionality of the T.V.A. had no standing to maintain the suit. The court thus disposed of the case without deciding upon the validity of the program of navigation, food control and hydroelectric power production embraced in the project.

The utilities attacked the T.V.A. on the ground it threatened them with serious injury through sale of power and asked that it be restrained from building dams and generating and marketing power in territory claimed by the complainants.

Justices Butler and McReynolds dissented from the majority opinion of the court, which was by a vote of 5 to 2. Justice Butler declared the majority opinion "excludes from the courts complainants seeking constitutional protection of their property against defendants acting, as it is alleged, under invalid claim of government authority in setting up and carrying on a program calculated to destroy complainants' business."

CHIEF QUINN TO SPEAK

At the Downtown Forum, in the Health Center Building, Polk and Grove streets, at 8 o'clock Tuesday evening, February 7, Chief of Police William J. Quinn will speak on the subject, "How Accident Prevention Squads Promote Traffic Safety." This program opens the winter season of the Forum, which meets weekly under sponsorship of the local Board of Education. There is no admission fee.

Unemployment Payments

The State Department of Employment, in a year-end summary reports that of $23,757,218.36 distributed throughout California in the form of unemployment compenstaion checks during 1938, the city and county of San Francisco received 306,662 checks totaling $2,976,801.66, or 12.6 per cent of the state total.

In Alameda County 284,706 checks aggregating $2,737,898.43 were distributed last year.

The report covers only eleven months of check writing, because January, 1938, was the first month in which claims were taken and represented the first four-week waiting period.

At the end of the year a total of 10,450 claims were undetermined, said to be less than the number received in an average week.

For those planning a motor tour, it is best to get a large road map. This will tell you everything you want to know except how to fold it up again.

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A. F. of L. Monthly Survey of Business

Following are quotations taken from the report on the January Survey of Business made by the American Federation of Labor:

Business has started the year 1939 at a substantially higher level than that of a year ago. Steel ingot production in the week of January 21 was 713,000 tons, which compares with 485,000 tons in the corresponding week of 1938. This is a sign of new life in many basic industries: Builders are ordering steel for a volume of heavy building contracts 88 per cent above last year (first three weeks); railroad steel orders are expected to be 50 per cent above last year because rising freight haulings have made the need for new rails, cars, locomotives imperative; orders for machine tools in December were more than double the May, 1938, low figure; orders for electrical equipment, farm tools and other machinery have increased substantially and are still increasing. Automobile plants turned out 90,000 cars this year, compared to 65,000 last year in the week of January 21. * * *

The rapid business rise which began last June tapered off in mid-November to a temporary lull which observers believe is normal after so swift an upswing. War scares had a dampening effect in January, but observers point out the underlying soundness of the bsuiness structure and the stimulating forces now present, believing that the spring will bring a new upsurge of recovery. Inventories have been sold off, workers' buying power is rising, there is no inflation of credit, and prices have held almost without change since mid-November. * * *

Wages—Of the wage increases which, due to union activity, lifted the general hourly wage from 58¼ cents in 1936 to 65¼ cents at the end of 1937, very little was lost in the recession of 1938. There were some wage cuts, but no general move of wage cutting. By October, 1938, the wage tide had turned upward again and the average was 63 cents for industry as a whole (latest figure). Thus, of the 7-cent gain only 2 cents were lost, and losses are already being recovered. * * * By November wage cuts in factories were being replaced by wage increases and 90 plants reported wage increases to the Labor Department, while only 23 reported wage cuts. This compares strikingly with the worst 1938 month, when 233 wage cuts were reported and only 36 increases (May). In building, union scales averaged $1.36 per hour in 1938 compared to $1.26 in 1937. * * *

Buying Power—Trade unions have done important service to American industry. Maintenance of buying power was one of the chief reasons why the recovery of 1938 was the swiftest in our history. At a time when general wage cutting was imminent, trade union resistance checked this destructive force. * * *

Cost of Living—At the end of 1938 cost of living was somewhat lower than a year ago. The index of the National Industrial Conference Board for December was 85.8, 3 per cent below that of December, 1937, which was 88.6. But cost of living increased two-tenths of 1 per cent in December over November, due to higher food costs. While large increases in living costs are not anticipated in the near future, labor should watch this important point. At the present price levels it takes a wage of 75 cents per hour with employment of 40 hours a week for 50 weeks a year to give a worker's family of five a bare subsistence level of living; such a living level affords no provision for emergencies or illness, or higher education for the children. It cannot be considered an American standard. A wage of $1 per hour, with employment as above, will provide a minimum health and efficiency level of living, or a minimum American standard. Budgets for skilled workers are much above this level.

Productivity and Labor Costs—It is not high wages but high labor costs that run up the employer's expenses. Labor costs are often low when wages are high; and labor costs are bound to decline as production rises. The National Industrial Conference Board gives the following figures, to show changes in wages, productivity and labor costs from 1929 to October, 1938. In these 9 years output per man-hour in American factories increased 22 per cent; hourly wage rates rose 16 per cent, but labor cost today is 5 per cent below 1929; and the average work-week is 23 per cent shorter than in 1929.

Unemployment—At the end of 1938 (December) there were still 10,380,000 out of work in the United States. This is nearly 3,000,00 more than in September, 1937, when unemployment reached its recovery low point. Although 1,200,000 have gone back to work since last May, when the recession was at its worst, there are 500,000 more work seekers than there were in December, 1937, due to our increasing population. Labor-saving machinery has probably eliminated about 2,000,000 jobs in the last 9 years, in spite of the general reduction of work-hours to 40 or 44 per week. In these years 5,000,000 have been added to our working population, so that we must find jobs for 7,000,000 more persons than in 1929, even after recovery has put the depression-unemployed back to work. * * *

Outlook for 1940—Unless the American nation can devise some means of national planning, labor will be permitted full employment to create full production only for short periods of prosperity; the years between will be times of widespread unemployment and low production, with miserable living standards and actual hunger for millions.

A very real danger lies ahead for 1940. The federal government, with all its spending for recovery, has not succeeded in getting private industry to put men to work and produce goods to capacity. By 1940 the present wave of government spending will have largely exhausted its stimulating effect on business, and unless plans are devised to set private industry to work producing goods and raising living standards, we shall either face another depression or a greater armament program to put men to work. Excessive armaments lower living standards and increase danger of war. Also, government cannot forever go on piling deficit on deficit.

In this critical outlook, which literally may be a matter of life or death to all of us, the first step is to establish a National Planning Board of representatives from business labor, agriculture, consumers, government, with provisions for experts to assist them and a mandate to stimulate the production of goods by private industry.

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Physicians Forward Health Insurance Plan

At an election held over the last week-end, Dr. Ray Lyman Wilbur, president of Stanford University, and a former president of the American Medical Association, was named the first president of California Physicians' Service.

This is the organization set up by the California Medical Association to administer its new state-wide health insurance system.

Dr. Morton C. Gibbons, Sr., of San Francisco, well known in both the state and county medical organizations, was appointed medical director, in which capacity he will administer the entire service, with assistants to be named later.

A committee was designated by the trustees to go to Seattle to observe the "King County plan." This is similar to the California project, has operated for a number of years and cares for some 35,000 workers in and around Seattle.

A business manager soon is to be selected. The service shortly will announce details of its plans, including costs and what persons will be eligible at the beginning. Groups will be enrolled at first, individuals later, according to present plans.

Future Labor Relations

By JOHN R. STEELMAN

Director of Conciliation Service, Department of Labor

Ultimately, what brings genuine industrial peace is not the letter of the law, but the attitude of mind of workers and employers toward each other, and their will and ability to understand one another.

* * *

Incorporation of labor unions or any other methods implying the use of force, such as compulsory arbitration will never really settle industrial disputes. It is the habit of consultation that needs to be vigorously fostered.

* * *

I believe that free, self-governing labor unions are a bulwark of democracy; that through no other means can labor bargain with industry on any semblance of equality.

* * *

We in this country are in the rather unfortunate position of having to compress within a period of a few years the far-reaching modifications in the relationship between employers and employed which in other countries have taken decades of gradual change. This means the problems are greater and sharper here.

We Don't Patronize

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LADIES' HOME JOURNAL
COUNTRY GENTLEMAN

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Run o' the Hook

By F. E. HOLDERBY
Acting President Typographical Union No. 21

After mass at All Hallows Church, Palou and Newhall streets, Tuesday at 9 a. m., Arthur Boot, who died at the Union Printers' Home, Friday, January 27, was interred in Holy Cross Cemetery. Mr. Boot was a native of Illinois, having been born in Chicago in 1885. He is survived by his wife, Nellie; four sons, Alfred, Johnny, William and Frederick; four daughters, Amy, Constance, Katherine and Josephine; a sister, Constance Driscoll, and one brother, Charles.

Ralph Trickle of the "Wall Street Journal," who has been having trouble with his eyes and has been off for some time, reports some improvement and expects to be on the job again soon.

Vincent Burdash of the Oakland "Tribune" was one of six persons injured in a head-on collision this week on the Warm Springs highway two miles west of the Santa Clara County line. The injuries suffered by his wife are reported to be critical. Mr. Burdash was cut and bruised.

G. E. Mitchell, Jr., spent Sunday at Sacramento, where he attended a meeting of the union besides looking into legislative affairs in which he is interested.

William Stebbing of the "Examiner" chapel is still confined to his home from a rundown condition that has persisted for some weeks.

The printers' public speaking class will meet tonight (Friday) at 7:30 o'clock at 423 Presidio avenue. The cost of this course is $1 per month and the class meets four times per month.

Anticipation of the pre-Exposition celebration February 16-17 finds "Whiskerino" Joe Castro bouncing for bigger and better whiskers.

"News" Chapel Notes—By L. L. Heagney

The annual report of William Clement, secretary-treasurer of the "News" Mutual Benefit Society, was read to the membership. It showed two had died and eighteen were initiated, bringing total membership to seventy-four, which figure includes mechanical departments only. Income was $1344 and expense $1341. Sick benefits paid, the highest ever, were $1224 and to meet the obligations the society during a three-month period levied 25 cents weekly, bringing dues to 50 cents. The assessment was discontinued the last quarter and dues dropped to $1 per month again. Sick benefits are $20 a week for ten weeks, although experience shows the average period of sickness is three weeks. Officers elected for the ensuing term of one year were: Prsident, L. L. Heagney; secretary-treasurer, William Clement; vice-president, Mr. Friburg; directors, A. B. Crackbon and William Andruss; auditing committee, Messrs. Wilson, Oden and Van Dyke.

Messrs. Snow, Enslin, Rewak and Bristow, in Sacramento over the week-end, were allowed to look over the report on examinations they took for jobs in the state printing office. One question, "How would you divide California?" they answered "Cali-." Examiners labeled it incorrect and they were given demerits. Webster and Standard both divide it "Cali." . . . A card from Ralph Moore, resident of the Home, sends greetings to all and sundry and mentions that Tony Pastor and Messrs. Booth and Hooper want to be remembered to local friends and old-time cronies. . . . Gutenberg may have known a bit about printing, seeing that the Bible he handset would set a possible purchaser back a trifle more than the nickel he pays for a newspaper. But Gutenberg, even after figuring out movable type and a press to use it on, never figured harder than do present-day type users. All of which is merely to say that the "News" may soon discard six-point column rule for four-point. Before the switch can be made Head Machinist Mather must figure out a method to shorten linotype jaws on all measures above twelve ems. Instituting this change is based in thriftiness and it is estimated it will save on news pulp several thousand dollars annually. . . . Good news, so Red Balthasar says, for those whose economic philosophy presumes high prices are the touchstone of prosperity. Whose? San Francisco hotels' undoubtedly, as Bal was notified his $30 room will be a $60 room during Exposition period, beginning February 15. . . . Just boyish exuberance or a touch of the prima donna temperament, "Chuck" Adams being unable to place it precisely among human frailties, but with girls gayly donning cowboy suits and gents sprouting spinach all over the frontispiece for Exposition opening, "Chuck" thinks himself perfectly justified in boycotting the barbers, too.

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Golf News—By J. W. C.

Golfers! Sunday is the day; the time, 10 a. m., and the place, Ingleside Golf Links. Entrance fee by S. F. T. U. Golf Association dues card. Non-members' entrance fee will be $1, and to those who are not members of either the golf association or San Francisco union the entrance fee will be $1.25.

All golfers who have participated in either of the previous tournaments have been given a handicap and play will be by flights of golfers with corresponding handicaps, with prizes given to each flight. Members who have not participated before will be given handicaps the day of the tournament.

There has been a great deal of discussion about having a guest flight in this tournament. The members of the committee say to all of the golfers who are planning to participate, a guest flight will be held Sunday, with prizes given to the guests having the lowest score in this flight. Entrance fee will be $1.25, in addition to the green fees, and every participant will be entitled to bring one guest at the above rates.

If at 8 o'clock on Sunday morning it is raining then the tournament is automatically postponed until the following Sunday, same time and the same place. Golfers, it has to be raining the day of play to cause postponement, so don't be misled by threatening weather. Only falling rain will cause the tournament to be held over.

So turn out Sunday and get together with the printer-golfers and enjoy this tournament. Remember to buy your association dues cards from "Cy" Stright, Examiner; E. J. Brewster, News; J. A. W. McDermott, Chronicle, or Joe W. Chaudet, Perry Publishing Company, 447 Sansome street, Douglas 4788.

Notice! Russ Conroy, professional at Sharp's Park and the genial host at our previous tournaments, sends word via "Cy" Stright that it will be possible to have a Typographical Union flight in the coming San Francisco city championship. That will be held shortly. Sixteen or more of our members have to be sufficiently interested to guarantee this flight, and full particulars will be announced Sunday after the tournament is concluded.

Mailer Notes

By LEROY C. SMITH

The question of mailing the "Typographical Journal" has bobbed up again. Secretary-Treasurer Randolph moved mailing of the "Journal" to the printer who does the printing. President Baker has demanded that he rescind the contract. The Indianapolis (M.T.D.U.) mailers declared it "rat" work and demanded that all stencils be made over at a cost of around $3400. It is reported Baker will support the contention of the Indianapolis mailers. It appears to be a cooked-up scheme to get their hands on the I.T.U. mail list. President Baker had stencils for the I.T.U. "Monthly Bulletin" remade, and gave contract for same to an Indianapolis mailing house. Of course, one would not think that this list can be used in next campaign for the Independent party.

Earl M. Lindsay and the mailer who assisted him in mailing the "Journal" are out of jobs. The latter has gone to Chicago. Lindsay supported Baker and Schaudt during the last campaign and wrote many letters seeking their support. Lindsay, along with several Indianapolis mailers, is supposed to have been promised a job as organizer of mailers. But no one has the job. It is reported Lindsay applied for membership in Indianapolis Mailers' Union; that the Indianapolis union refused him until he pays the fine that they assessed against him some years ago and which has accumulated until it must be a large sum by this time.

Several years ago certain mailers pulled an illegal strike on the "Typographical Journal." Under instructions from President Howard and Secretary-Treasurer Randolph, Lindsay continued to mail the "Journal." Then the Indianapolis Mailers' Union fined Lindsay $125. At the time of the illegal strike on the "Journal," Secretary-Treasurer Randolph moved the "Journal" mailing and lists from the printing plant which had been doing the work to I.T.U. headquarters. In doing so he caught the strikers and their mailer advisers napping, in that it shut them off from any chance of using the "Journal" mailing list for campaign purposes. And to this day the mailers who instigated that illegal strike have never gotten over it. It is said the contracting of the mailing of the "Journal" will facilitate the work.

WARREN BILLINGS CASE

The State Advisory Board of Pardons, at a meeting last week, postponed until this month action on the pardon application of Warren K. Billings, pending investigation as provided by the law.

GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES ELECT

Officers of San Francisco Lodge No. 51, American Federation of Government Employees (A.F.L.) were announced this week following the annual election, covering the entire northern California jurisdiction. Roe H. Baker, former president of the California State Federation of Labor and of the San Francisco Labor Council, was re-elected president for his third term. Baker is now attached to the internal revenue department in San Francisco. W. J. Sheehan of the post office department was named first vice-president; Miss C. I. Tomlinson, treasury disbursing office, second vice-president; L. E. Mills, immigration service, third vice-president; James T. Cullen, customs service, secretary, and Walter J. Cuthbertson, war department, treasurer. The officers and the following comprise the executive board: James B. Burns, veterans' administration; Charles D. Morgan, customs service; Vincent B. Guerra, social security division; Bernard Brady, social security, and Claude Wilson, immigration service. Baker and Burns were named delegates to the San Francisco Labor Council.

Purpose of Wagner Act Amendments Explained In A. F. of L. Statement

The purpose of the amendments to the National Labor Relations Act, which were introduced in Congress last week by Senator David I. Walsh of Massachusetts, has been declared as follows, in an official statement by the American Federation of Labor, which sponsored the proposed changes:

"These amendments, grouped in an omnibus bill, have one main objective—to guarantee fair and equitable administration of the law by the National Labor Relations Board. They propose:

"1. To make it obligatory on the board to respect the right of craft groups to decide for themselves by majority vote who their bargaining representative shall be.

"2. To curtail the assumed power of the board to invalidate legal contracts between employers and labor organizations.

"3. To correct the board's procedure so that all parties affected by any case will be given due notice, accorded a fair hearing, protected against abuses of discretion and assured of adequate judicial review of wrongful decrees."

Prevents Abuse of Discretionary Power

Commenting on the proposed amendments, President William Green said:

"The bill carries out the nine recommendations for amendment of the act unanimously adopted by the last convention of the American Federation of Labor. I want to emphasize that it strengthens the fundamental purpose of the act by preventing arbitrary abuses of discretionary power by the board which have aroused the resentment of the entire nation.

"Adoption of these amendments will not be of advantage to the American Federation of Labor alone. It will benefit all legitimate labor organizations, honest employers and the public alike.

"The American Federation of Labor was the original sponsor of the National Labor Relations Act. It is only fitting that the federation should now take the lead in saving this law from being wrecked by those who seek to pervert its principles for the advancement of a single group in the nation's economic life."

In a statement setting forth the general purpose of the amendments to the National Labor Relations Act contained in the Walsh Bill and analyzing their scope and significance the American Federation of Labor said:

Protection of Craft Unions Sought

In recommending amendment of Section 9 of the N.L.R.A. to protect the democratic rights and integrity of craft unions, the federation is not proposing any new principle of law. The amendment is similar to existing provisions in the Railway Labor Act which have operated highly successfully and have been held constitutional by the United States Supreme Court.

In seeking to curtail the board's assumed power to abrogate contracts between an employer and a labor organization, the federation's bill follows closely the recent decision of the Supreme Court of the United States in the Consolidated Edison case. Under the amendment the board is prohibited from taking such action unless (1) the contract is with a company union, (2) the contract is for a closed shop and entered into with a minority, or (3) the contract denies to a representative designated by a majority in an appropriate unit the right to bargain exclusively for such unit.

To carry out the foregoing objectives, various sections of the existing laws have been revised and certain definitions clarified.

The procedural changes proposed by the federation are vital to secure impartial administration of the law. Briefly stated, they provide that:

1. Every known interested party must be served with due process and afforded an opportunity to appear in any case. (The board has ordered the abrogation of contracts without even giving labor organizations which are parties to such contracts the right to be heard.)

2. Definite but adequate time limits be established within which the board must act on petitions for elections and on complaints on unfair labor practices. (Many A.F.L. unions charge that now the board deliberately delays acting on their petitions and expedites actions on the petitions of rival groups to further the interests of such hostile groups.)

3. Decisions of the board in representation cases, which cannot now be appealed because of legal technicalities, will be made reviewable in the courts.

Files Secrecy Lifted

4. Secrecy of the board's files must be lifted to the extent that interested parties may be permitted to examine material on which decisions are made.

5. Rules respecting the issuance of subpoenas be liberalized.

6. Affidavits of prejudice may be filed within certain limits against trial examiners considered unfair by any party in a case.

Freedom of Speech for Employers

7. Employers may express opinions on matters of interest to their employees or the public, provided that such opinions are not accompanied by acts of discrimination or threat thereof. (The Supreme Court in the Consolidated Edison case challenged the authority of the board to scuttle the rights of free speech guaranteed by the Constitution.)

8. The board may investigate petitions for an employee election filed by an employer and order such an election. (This provision is contained in the New York State Labor Relations Act and has worked out successfully there. At present the board arbitrarily refuses to entertain such petitions even though there is nothing in the N.L.R.A. which would close the door to such action.)

The foregoing outline has dealt with the major proposals included in the Federation's amendments. All of them will be discussed and analyzed more fully when representatives of the American Federation of Labor appear before the appropriate committees in both houses of Congress at public hearings.

Indicative of the true purpose of the proposed amendments and of the stand of the American Federation of Labor, President Green, in an article appearing in the February issue of the magazine, "Fortune," wrote:

"The A.F.L. will not join with employers in any move to destroy or amputate the letter or the spirit of the National Labor Relations Act."

Portland Central Body Turns Down C. I. O. Conference Proposal

In following out its steadfast determination to refuse to co-operate with forces whose purpose is the destruction of the American Federation of Labor, the Central Labor Council of Portland refused to participate in a so-called "work and security conference" sponsored by the C.I.O. Industrial Council, the Commonwealth Federation and the Workers' Alliance.

In response to the left wing invitation to participate in the conference, the Central Labor Council adopted unanimously a resolution, signed and introduced by all the members of the executive board of the council, which declared that the sponsors of the conference "are hostile to the American Federation of Labor," adding:

"This conference has the earmarks of another of the numerous attempts of our enemies to bore from within, and the program proposed for the conference appears to be only a bait to lure legitimate labor unions into an alliance such as has been denounced by the American Federation of Labor for the purpose of creating dissension in A.F.L. unions and for the further purpose of strengthening the influence of Workers' Alliance, which has recently suffered a loss of prestige by reason of disclosures which have shown the Workers' Alliance primarily to be an agency to promote the interests and power of the Communist party; therefore, be it

"Resolved, by the Portland Central Labor Council, That we decline to aid our enemies by participating in the so-called conference, and that we counsel American Federation of Labor unions to decline to send delegates to the conference or to otherwise recognize this latest 'front' for the Communist party, and be it further

"Resolved, That we reiterate our interest in the welfare of the unemployed, but declare that we can best serve that interest by refusing to weaken our forces through an alliance with hostile groups which seek to exploit the misery of the unemployed."

"I don't see Charlie half as much as I used to." "You should have married him when you had the chance." "I did."

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S. F. Labor Council

Labor Council meets every Friday at 8 p. m. at Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp streets. Secretary's office and headquarters, Room 205, Labor Temple. The Executive and Arbitration Committees meet every Monday at 7:30 p. m. Label Section meets first and third Wednesdays at 8 p. m. Headquarters phone, MArket 6304.

Synopsis of Minutes of Meeting Held Friday Evening, January 27, 1939

Called to order at 8:15 p. m. by President John F. Shelley.

Roll Call of Officers—All present.

Minutes of Previous Meeting—Approved as printed in the Labor Clarion, with the correction: Add to item "New Business": Moved that the Exposition authorities be requested to employ union nurses members of Nurses' Union Local No. 19923, immediately. Motion carried.

Credentials—Bakery and Confectionery Workers No. 125, Cracker Bakers, Vernon Scarlett vice Ralph Palmini; Bakery Wagon Drivers No. 484, W. J. Phillips, additional delegate; Bill Posters and Billers No. 44, G. Lea Phillips and Harold Dane; Building Service Employees No. 87, George Hardy, Tom O'Brien, George Bradley, Milton Gadway, George Chrisman, Vincent Bowler, Al Lorenzetti, Jack Depo, Tom Lawrence and George Weeden; Butchers No. 508, Joe Tonino and William Mahoney, vice George Fontaine and George Bordenave; United Garment Workers No. 131, Sarah S. Hagan, Nellie Casey, Kathryn Granville, Anna Culberson, Mayme Graham, Delia Gordon, Alice Leo, Nellie Riley, Kathryn Riley and Marian Smith; General Garment Workers No. 21398, Catherine De Voe, T. Goldstein and Howard Ritchhart; Hairdressers and Cosmetologists, 148a, Mary Hudson, Louise Burke and Elizabeth Wray; Hospital and Institutional Workers No. 250, Arthur T. Hare, James E. Murphy, A. M. Blumenthal, M. J. Rowan, Tim O'Leary, Joe Vaughan, Mary Butler, Jack Henry, Alfred Hurson and A. J. LaFleur; Newspaper and Periodical Drivers No. 921, Jack Goldburger, Charles Griff, John C. Healy and E. R. Winchester; Operating Engineers No. 64, William H. Tuttle vice K. A. Walsh, Austin Kadelff, Hugh Hallett vice I. J. Berk and Florence Cohn; Retail Delivery Drivers No. 278, J. W. Burke, Sid Simons, W. R. Otto, H. McNally and L. McNelly; Typographical No. 21, Fred E. Holderby vice George S. Hollis; Teamsters No. 85, Herman Kleist vice Allan Cameron; Upholsterers No. 28, M. L. Harris; Warehousemen No. 860, Harry Bishop, J. P. Hayes, Lionel Lindstrom and Thomas White; Waitresses No. 48, Annie Hensley vice Margaret Werth.

Communications—Filed: Building and Construction Trades Council, minutes of January 12. Division of Industrial Welfare, resolution requesting U. S. Department of Labor to assist Industrial Commission to make a survey of cost of living, first step to enable it to rewrite present orders. Central Labor Council of Portland, list of hotels that have settled with local unions, and list of unfair hotels that have not. Federation of Building Service Crafts, resolution requesting reduction of delegates from Local No. 283, denied as matter is in hands of internationals. Assembly Bill No. 5, adopted by State Legislature, exempting property at the Golden Gate Exposition from paying storage tax. Office Employees' Association No. 13188, jurisdiction claims.

Referred to Union Label Section: Circular letter advising boycott activities against the unfair Curlee Clothing Company of St. Louis.

Referred to Labor Clarion: President Green of American Federation of Labor, urging all labor to request each candidate for the U. S. Senate in the November election to declare his intention for or against confirmation of Donald Wakefield's appointment as member of the National Labor Relations Board, to which A.F.L. is opposed. President Green transmits also copy of scope for United States civil service examinations of applicants for position of field representative in the apprentice division of labor standards of Department of Labor, to be held at Washington, D. C., February 14 and 17, 1939.

Referred to the Executive Committee: Application for strike sanction of Federation of Building Service Crafts against California Bakery Association, a number of unions to be notified to have representatives present January 30 at the meeting of committee. Wage scale and agreement of Newspaper Solicitors and Crew Managers. Office Employees No. 21320, asking for strike sanction against More Export-Import, Inc., 336 Sacramento. Retail Shoe and Textile Salesmen No. 410, complaint against Holtz Bros., 1111 Market street. Typographical No. 21, complaint against Speed-E Menu Service, 693 Mission. Public Works Laborers' Union No. 978, reciting policy and their opposition to any P. W. A. project for cleaning the city's streets during the Exposition year, and demanding that the work be done by men who have civil service standing.

Resolution submitted by secretary of Associated Home Builders of San Francisco, Hearst Building, urging Congress to extend sub-section 3, Section 203 (b), Title II of the Federal Housing Act for two years commencing July 1, 1938, to give labor steady employment and enable American families of small income to acquire homes.

Report of Executive Committee—Advises the Nurses' Union to adopt and present the World's Fair management with wage scale and working rules of union, and to have someone to watch out for their enforcement at Treasure Island. Report concurred in.

Reports of Unions—Production Machine Operators' Union thanked the Council for its assistance in settling the controversy in the situation involving the electric battery shops. Retail Shoe Clerks are having difficulty in unionizing the J. C. Penny store, and urge unionists to demand the clerks' union button. The Longshoremen complained that misstatements are made by the radio broadcast known as the "Voice of Labor," attacking the A.F.L. and accusing President Green of advising unions to go through picket lines. Department Store Employees request all to patronize Hale's store in the Mission district; are conducting the fight against Kress and Newberry stores; will hold a dance in the Scottish Rite Auditorium for the benefit fund. Pharmacists are still carrying on the organizing campaign and are having difficulty with the Sontag pharmacy in the Mission. Display and Card Writers are conferring with the Retailers' Council on a new agreement. Correction in minutes of January 20, 1939; Production Machine Operators request all to purchase carbon and typewriter ribbons from Pacific Carbon and Ribbon Company, 1451 Harrison street (Hemlock 0628), as they are 100 per cent union, with label of their organization.

Report of Law and Legislative Committee—Rendered a comprehensive report on the hearings before the committee of the two pending plans for an election to vote bond issues for the distribution of electric power from Hetch Hetchy, one plan calling for a twenty-five million dollar bond issue for partial distribution, presented and explained by Engineer Wagner, and the other calling for a fifty-five million dollar bond issue proposed by the engineers for the Utility Commission of San Francisco. Motion made to adopt. Amendment, to rerefer the report to the committee. After lengthy discussion, motion was made and carried that the report be made a special order of business next Friday evening at 9 o'clock, and that the expert advisers for both sides be invited to present their facts and arguments, one hour to be given each side. Motion carried.

Council thereupon took a recess, awaiting the report of the election committee.

On reassembling, Council received the report of the election committee, and first declared the uncontested officers, to wit, President John F. Shelley and Secretary-Treasurer John A. McConnell, elected; and thereupon declared those candidates having received the highest number of votes for their various offices duly elected, as follows:

Vice-President—Lawrence Palacios.

Sergeant-at-Arms—George Kelly.

Trustees—A. Cancilla, John Coughlan, Thomas Rotell.

Executive Committee—William Ahern, Frankie Behan, Pete Butti, Tony Costa, S. W. Douglas, D. P. Haggerty, George Johns, George G. Kidwell, C. F. May, John Metcalf, C. T. McDonough, Art Neergaard, Ed Rainbow, adding, pursuant to Council's constitution, President John F. Shelley and Secretary John A. McConnell.

Organizing Committee—A. Ballerini, Marguerite Finkenbinder, F. Fitzimmons, Joseph Honey, Sidney Keiles, Walter Owen, Joe Piccini, Thomas Rotell, Thomas White.

Law and Legislative Committee—Art Dougherty, Henry S. Foley, Henry Heidelberg, George G. Kidwell, Clarence H. King, Capt. A. F. Peterson, Jack Spalding.

Directors of Labor Clarion—Henry Heidelberg, John A. O'Connell, Walter Otto, Fred Wettstein, M. F. Wormuth.

Directors of Labor Council Hall Association—Three-year terms, William P. McCabe, John P. McLaughlin, Frank Smith; one-year term, Sidney King.

Receipts, $646.60; expenditures, $489.13.

Council adjourned at 3 a. m.

Fraternally submitted.

JOHN A. O'CONNELL, Secretary.

WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST

The concerns listed below are on the "We Don't Patronize List" of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of Labor Unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it.

Austin Studio, 833 Market.
B & G Sandwich Shops.
Beauty Shops at 133 Geary.
Boussum Photographic Studios, 2320 Mission, 133 Geary.
Curtis Publishing Co., publishers of "Saturday Evening Post," "Ladies' Home Journal," "Country Gentleman."
Dial Radio Shop, 1955 Post.
Don's Dollar Sedan Service, 925 Larkin.
F. M. Rowles' service stations at Tenth and Mission, Tenth and Bryant, Twelfth and Howard, Post and Larkin, Haight and Stanyan and San Jose and Alemany.
Forderer Cornice Works, 269 Potrero.
Golden State Bakery, 1840 Polk.
Goldstone Bros., manufacturers of overalls and workingmen's clothing.
Gordon's Sea Food Grotto, Ferry Building.
Haas Bros. Candy Stores.
Howard Automobile Company.
Italian-Swiss Colony (wines and brandies).
Kroehler Furniture Manufacturing Company.
L. C. Smith Typewriter Company, 545 Market.
M. R. C. Roller Bearing Company, 550 Polk.
Navlett Seed Company, 423 Market.
O'Keefe-Merritt Stove Co. Products, Los Angeles.
Pacific Label Company, 1150 Folsom.
Pig 'n' Whistle Candy Stores.
Purity Springs Water Company, 2050 Kearny.
Remington-Rand Inc., 509 Market.
Riggs Optical Company, Flood Building.
Royal Typewriter Company, 153 Kearny.
Sherwin-Williams Paint Company.
Standard Oil Company.
Stanford University Hospital, Clay and Webster streets.
Underwood Typewriter Company, 531 Market.
Woodstock Typewriter Company, 21 Second.
Wooldridge Tractor Equipment Company, Sunnyvale, California.
All non-union independent taxicabs.
Barber shops that do not display the shop card of the Journeymen Barbers' Union are unfair.
Beauty Shops that do not display the shop card of Hair Dressers and Cosmetologists' Union No. 148-A are unfair.

Labor Measures Before Legislature Sponsored By State Federation

By EDWARD D. VANDELEUR
Secretary California State Federation of Labor

The groundwork for the legislative program of the California State Federation of Labor has been laid at the opening session of the fifty-third session of the California State Legislature.

The program was drawn by direction of the 1938 convention of the Federation, numerous conferences with leaders in various communities, and in consideration of desires of individual and groups of organizations in connection with some special phases of legislation.

While there is a great mass of measures of interest to labor covered by the numerous bills introduced, it has been agreed that we must concentrate on the major issues of benefit and interest to organized labor as a whole, and not entangle ourselves too deeply in the maze of minor proposals.

We must concentrate our attention on these major measures, and it must be the duty of officers and members of affiliated unions in every community to do everything possible to impress upon their state senators and assemblymen the desires of the California State Federation of Labor and its affiliated unions in support of the measures enumerated.

Before the Legislature re-convenes on March 6 is hoped that every possible effort will be made through legitimate channels to obtain the strongest possible support for the measures sponsored by and supported by the California State Federation of Labor and its affiliates.

Herewith will be found a synopsis of the various measures, divided into various groups, which have the official indorsement of the Federation:

Old-Age Pensions

The Santa Barbara convention of the Federation, by adoption of Proposition No. 13, went on record in favor of an increase in old-age pensions.

We have been successful in having Assemblyman Thomas Maloney of San Francisco introduce Assembly Bill No. 1178, which provides for an increase in the monthly old-age pension from $35 to $50, and eliminates existing provisions which permit deductions in cases where beneficiaries receive moneys from certain other sources.

Under our measure those eligible for the pension would receive $50 per month after the age of 65 years, and be entitled to receive an additional $15 from any other source without being subject to deductions from the state allotment of $50.

This is a broad step toward increasing the scope of the law, and with the full support of the California State Federation of Labor toward improving laws for the needy aged, it should have the solid support of all groups.

Unemployment Insurance

The Federation's program on this subject is covered by Assembly Bill No. 126, introduced by Assemblyman Thomas Maloney of San Francisco, and only this particular measure should be supported by labor, as there are others relating to the same subject which do not completely serve the purposes desired.

The program called for a measure which would (1) eliminate employee contributions, (2) increase benefits from a weekly minimum of $7 to $10, and the weekly maximum from $15 to $20, (3) cover all employees instead of "four or more" as heretofore, and (4) reduce the waiting period for benefits from four weeks to one week.

After conferences with the legislative committees to which the measure was referred, and the Unemployment Commission, it was tentatively agreed to accept an amended measure in which we were successful in winning virtually all of our demands.

The revised measure provides for an increase in the minimum weekly benefits from $7 to $10 and the maximum from $15 to $18, covers "one or more" employees instead of "four or more" and reduces the waiting period from four to two weeks.

State Norris-LaGuardia Act

The proposal to enact a state law similar in effect to the federal Norris-LaGuardia Act is one of the most important pieces of legislation before the California Legislature from labor's viewpoint. The proposed law is covered by Assembly Bill No. 158, introduced by Assemblyman Melvin Cronin of San Francisco.

The measure follows the lines of the federal act and similar laws enacted by various states, and seeks to limit the right of trial courts to grant injunction against peaceful boycotts, and peaceful picketing.

This legislation seeks to protect the rights of labor in respect to peaceful boycotts and picketing, and does not in any way authorize illegal or violent acts on the part of labor unions or their members.

It will protect the constitutional rights of labor, and should have the full support of all members and friends of organized labor.

Clarifying "Union Shop" Contracts

The 1939 Federation convention decreed that there was need to clarify Section 921 of the state labor code because enemies of union labor have frequently chosen to interpret it as meaning that a "union shop" contract is contrary to public policy, and several Superior Courts have been led into error as a result of such contentions and have granted injunctions against labor unions. Assemblyman Ray Williamson of San Francisco introduced Assembly Bill No. 373 at the instigation of the Federation to correct this erroneous interpretation of Section 921.

Detailed discussion of this question is being prepared by attorneys for the Federation for subsequent release before the Legislature re-convenes so it may be clearly understood and support given Assembly Bill No. 373.

Workmen's Compensation Law

In accordance with desires of the convention, there are a number of important changes proposed in the Workmen's Compensation Law. The federation is sponsoring two measures covering these important changes. They are Senate Bill No. 250, introduced by Senator John D. Foley of Santa Clara, and Assembly Bill No. 958, introduced by Assemblyman Jack B. Tenney of Inglewood.

Because of the wide interest in and importance of this subject, it will be covered in detail in a legally prepared report for future publication.

Other Labor Measures

Below will be found a list of other measures sponsored by the Federation, on which details will be given later. Reference to the latter is made here for the information of officers or members of unions who may wish to study the proposals:

Assembly Concurrent Amendment No. 33 (introduced by Assemblyman Joseph Gilmore of San Francisco), eliminating requirement for food sales where alcoholic beverages are sold.

Senate Bill No. 115—Declaration of policy for Department of Industrial Relations.

Assembly Bills

No. 80—Relating to public contracts.
No. 101—Liberalizing pensions for the blind.
No. 191—Factory sanitation.
No. 240—Right to picket.
No. 364—Written statements on wage or salary deductions.
No. 370—Regulating and licensing stationary engineers.
No. 375—Repeal of Criminal Syndicalism Act.
No. 385—Relating to blacklisting employees (railroad bill).
No. 429—Regulating working hours of women.
No. 463—Relating to "pusher" railroad engines.
No. 501—Prohibits transporting strikebreakers.
No. 567—Regulating practical nurses.
Nos. 862 and 1101—Contractors' licenses and bonds.
No. 957—Window washers' safety.
No. 966—State Cosmetology and Barber Board.
No. 1017—Prevailing wage on public works.
No. 1046—Prevailing wage for printers on state, county, city work.
No. 1097—Creating Bureau of Electrical Inspection.
No. 1098—Adding ten electrical inspectors.
No. 1248—Increasing minimum wage for women from $16 to $20 a week.
No. 1477—Requiring one year's residence for commercial fishermen.
No. 1557—Relating to installation of dictographs.
No. 2234—Regulating private detective agencies.

LOCAL ACCIDENT REDUCTION

San Francisco was named among six cities in the state with outstanding accident reduction records during the first ten months of 1938, it was announced this week by the California Safety Council.

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Locally Speaking

By RUSSELL G. JOHNSON

We are about to usher in a great fiesta year and, judging by the preparations, both on the Island and in the city, this reporter prophesies entertainment for all. Aside from the fiesta spirit, we will welcome a revival of old Western historical events that will mark the principal doings at the Fair. Every club and organization in the city is busy thinking up ways and means for the diversion of our visitors.

To help keep you posted on the events of this great fiesta year, watch this column; it will list the principal doings on Treasure Island.

Something Westerners won't want to miss is E. Clampus Vitus Day, on the 25th of February. What is E. Clampus Vitus, anyway? Lots of people seem to have heard about it; but very few can tell you what it is. Here's what I was told:

Back in the gold rush days E. Clampus Vitus was founded as a joke—a sort of parody of the solemn and mysterious fraternal orders then so popular in the United States. It was an organization devoted to fun and foolishness, and through it the '49ers found brief escape from the hard work and humdrum existence of the mining camps. The emblem of the club was a wild jackass, bearing the letters, "E. C. V." Its chief officer was called the "grand noble humbug." There was but one ritual—that of initiation; and but one occasion for a stated meeting—when a sucker came to town. Each chapter had a great horn, known as the "hewgag," and when it sounded through gulch and canyon the miners dropped their picks and hurried to the meeting place to receive some luckless sucker.

For more than a decade E. Clampus Vitus flourished in the gold towns, and many are the tall tales of lusty jokes perpetrated by the "Clampers" on innocent initiates and visiting dignitaries.

That it was revived at all is due to a little group of Western historians with a sense of humor. Just what the "Clampers" are going to do during their day on Treasure Island is a deep, dark secret. (Read your morning paper on the 26th.) But I don't think I'm violating any confidence to tell you that part of the program is to erect a plaque on the San Francisco-Oakland Bay Bridge to the memory of Emperor Norton I of San Francisco, whose story I will tell in this column in the next edition of the Labor Clarion.

* * *

Paint makers are negotiating a new '39 agreement with the Morck Brush Company. The '38 agreement expires February 8.

* * *

Painters' District Council No. 8 has notified all affiliated locals that any of their members found using duPont or Sherwin-Williams products will be penalized.

LOCAL FIRM LOW BIDDER

K. E. Parker & Co., San Francisco, submitted a low bid of $212,288 on the superstructure for a foundry at the Mare Island, Calif., yard. Seven other firms bid.

Veterans of Machinists' Trade

The "Machinists' Monthly Journal," official magazine of the International Association of Machinists, is printing a series of articles under the caption of "The Parade of Old-Timers." In the January issue of the "Journal" appears the following about a well-known San Franciscan:

"Brother R. I. Wisler, card No. 2729, was initiated February 20, 1893, in Lodge No. 313, located at Missouri Valley, Iowa.

"Brother Wisler, evidently deciding that the West Coast was the most promising section of the country in which to locate, started on his way West, and after a short visit in Denver, Colo., arrived in San Francisco and transferred to Lodge No. 68 in June, 1900. In April, 1903, he visited Seattle, became a member of Lodge No. 79, but evidently finding it to his best advantage to return to San Francisco, again transferred into Lodge No. 68 in May, 1903, in which lodge he is now a good standing member.

"Brother Wisler's record at Grand Lodge is one of prompt payment of dues. For more than eleven years he paid his dues in June of each year for the entire year, always six months in advance, and during his entire history in the Association he has received three unemployment stamps, which was in the year of 1906 (the year of San Francisco's fire and earthquake)."

Standard working conditions have been established by union labor's efforts. Maintain them by asking for the union label on merchandise.

Directory of Unions Affiliated With San Francisco Labor Council

Alaska Cannery Workers No. 21161—1421 Mason.
Alaska Fishermen—Meets Fridays during February, March, April and October, 49 Clay.
American Federation of Actors—25 Taylor, Room 302, Golden Gate Bldg.
American Federation of Government Employees—83 McAllister, Room 409.
Apartment House Employees No. 14—Meets 1st and 3rd Thursdays, 8 p. m., 109 Golden Gate Ave.
Asphalt Workers No. 1038—R. H. Knapp, 255 San Carlos.
Auto Mechanics No. 1305—Meets Wednesdays, 8 p. m., 108 Valencia.
Automotive Warehousemen No. 241—108 Valencia.
Auto Painters No. 1073—200 Guerrero.
Automobile Drivers and Demonstrators No. 960—108 Valencia.
Bakers No. 24—Meets 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple.
Bakery Wagon Drivers—Meets 2nd and 4th Saturdays, 112 Valencia.
Barbers No. 148—Meets 1st and 3rd Mondays, 112 Valencia.
Bartenders No. 41—1623½ Market.
Bay District Auxiliary of Bakery and Confectionery Workers—Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Bill Posters No. 44—1886 Mission.
Blacksmiths and Helpers—Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Boilermakers No. 6—Office, 3004 Sixteenth. Meets 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple.
Bookbinders—Office, Room 505, 693 Mission. Meets 3rd Friday, Labor Temple.
Boot and Shoe Repairers No. 320—Meets 3rd Tuesday, Labor Temple.
Boot and Shoe Workers No. 216—321 Lexington. Meets 2nd and 4th Thursdays.
Bottlers No. 293—Meets 2nd Thursday, Labor Temple.
Brewery Drivers—Meets 3rd Tuesday, Labor Temple.
Brewery Workmen No. 7—Meets 4th Thursday, Labor Temple.
Bricklayers No. 7—200 Guerrero.
Bridge and Structural Iron Workers No. 377—200 Guerrero.
Bridge and Structural Iron Workers No. 491.
Building Material Drivers No. 216—Meets Wednesdays, 200 Guerrero.
Building Service Employees No. 87—Meets 1st Monday, 9:30 a. m.; 3rd Monday, 8 p. m., 109 Golden Gate Ave.
Butchers No. 115—Meets Wednesdays at Labor Temple.
Butchers No. 508—442 Third. Meets 2nd Tuesday, Labor Temple.
Candy and Confectionery Workers—Meets 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple.
California State Utility Laborers No. 1226.
Cannery Workers No. 21106—Antoinette De Bello, Sec., 825 Union.
Capmakers' Union—1067 Market.
Carpenters No. 483—Meets Mondays, 112 Valencia.
Casket Workers No. 94—1284 Second Ave.
Cemetery Workers—Meets 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Chauffeurs—Meets 2nd and 4th Thursdays at 112 Valencia.
Cigarmakers—542 Valencia.
Cigar and Liquor Clerks No. 1089—1182 Market.
Circular Distributors No. B B 11—49 Dubocc. (Affiliated with the Bill Posters' Union.)
Civil Service Building & Maintenance Employees No. 66—Meets 3rd Thursday, Labor Temple.
Cleaning and Dye House Workers No. 7—Room 218, 1095 Market.
Construction and Common Laborers No. 261—200 Guerrero.
Cooks No. 44—Meets 1st Thursday, 2:30 p. m.; 3rd Thursday at 8:30 p. m., 20 Jones.
Coopers No. 65—Meets 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Corrugated Fibre Products Workers—223 Valencia.
Cracker Bakers No. 125—Meets 3rd Monday, Labor Temple.
Cracker Packers' Auxiliary—513 Valencia.
Dairy and Creamery Employees No. 304—Meets 2nd Friday, Labor Temple.
Dental Laboratory Technicians No. 99—Meets 1st Wednesday, 240 Golden Gate Ave.
Dentists' Union, Local 21174—Native Sons' Hall, Meets 1st Thursday.
Displaymen & Show Card Writers—200 Guerrero.
Electrical Workers No. 6—Meets 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, 200 Guerrero.
Electrical Workers No. 151 (merged with Electrical Workers (Radio) B-202)—229 Valencia. Underhill 0798
Electrical and Radio Workers B-202—229 Valencia.
Electrical Workers No. 537—Frank Dougan, sec., 1367 Fourteenth ave.
Elevator Constructors No. 8—Meets 1st and 3rd Fridays, 200 Guerrero.
Elevator Operators and Starters—Meets 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, 109 Golden Gate Ave.
Federation of Teachers No. 61—Miss Grace E. King, 1071 Lombard.
Film and Poster Exchange Employees No. B-17—230 Jones.
Firemen and Oilers, Local No. 86—Meets 1st Tuesday, Labor Temple.
Fish Cannery Workers No. 21365—Agnes Tuoto, Sec., 534 Jerrold Ave.
Fruit and Vegetable Clerks No. 1017—1182 Market; meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Garage Employees—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, 106 Valencia.
Gardeners and Nursery and Florists' Workers No. 1135—6145 Mission.
Garment Cutters No. 45—Meets 2nd & 4th Fridays, Labor Temple.
Garment Workers No. 131—Meets 1st Thursday at 5:15 p. m.; 3rd Thursday, 8 p. m., Labor Temple.
General Garment Workers No. 21398—939 Stockton.
Grocery Clerks No. 648—Room 417, 1095 Market
Hairdressers and Cosmetologists—25 Taylor.
Hatters' Union No. 31—1067 Market.
Hoisting Engineers No. 59—Meets Mondays, at 200 Guerrero.
Hospital and Institutional Workers—Meets 1st and 3rd Mondays, 8 p. m., at Labor Temple. Office, 2611 Twenty-fourth St.
Hotel and Apartment Clerks No. 283—440 Ellis.
Ice Drivers—Meets 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple. Louis Brunner, Sec., 905 Vermont.
Janitors No. 9—Meets 3rd Tuesday, 109 Golden Gate Ave.
Jewelry Workers No. 36—Room 718 830 Market.
Laundry Drivers—Meets 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple. Office 3004 Sixteenth, Room 313.
Laundry Workers No. 26—Meets 1st and 3nd Mondays, Labor Temple.
Leather Pocketbook Workers No. 31—1067 Market.
Letter Carriers—Meet 2nd Friday, 150 Golden Gate ave.
Lithographers No. 17—693 Mission.
Longshoremen No. 38-79—113 Steuart.
Lumber Clerks & Lumber Handlers—2674 Third.
Machinists No. 68—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Mailers No. 18—Meets 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple Sec., Joseph P. Bailey, 1340 Turk.
Marine Diesel Engineers No. 22—George De Coursey, 331 Duncan.
Masters, Mates and Pilots No. 40—Room 22, Ferry Bldg.
Masters, Mates and Pilots No. 89—Bulkhead Pier No. 7, Embarcadero.
Masters, Mates and Pilots No. 90—9 Main.
Metal Polishers & Platers—Meets 3rd Thursday, Labor Temple.
Milk Wagon Drivers—Meets 1st & 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Millinery Workers—Meets 1st Thursday, 5:30 p. m.; 3rd Thursday, 8 p. m. 1067 Market.
Miscellaneous Employees No. 110—Meets 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, 491 Jessie.
Molders No. 164—Meets Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Motion Picture Projectionists—Meets 1st Thursday, 230 Jones.
Municipal Park Employees No. 311—200 Guerrero.
Musicians No. 6—Meets 2nd Thursday; Executive Board, Tuesday, 230 Jones.
Music Operators No. 21522—1002 Golden Gate Avenue.
Newspaper and Periodical Drivers No. 921 (formerly Newspaper Distributors and Circulation Employees No. 20456)—Meets 2nd Wednesday, 8 p. m., and last Sunday, 10 a. m., 109 Golden Gate Ave. Underhill 3361.
Newspaper Solicitors 21849—237 Leavenworth, Apt. 35, San Francisco, Calif.
News Vendors No. 20769—Meets 1st and 3rd Sundays, 991 Mission.
Nurses No. 19923—Room 410, Grant Bldg., 1095 Market. Underhill 1643.
Office Employees No. 13188—Meets 3rd Wednesday, Labor Temple.
Office Employees No. 21320—26 O'Farrell, Rm. 610.
Operating Engineers No. 64—Anglo Building, 16th and Mission.
Optical Workers No. 18791—Meets 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Druids' Temple, 44 Page.
Ornamental Iron Workers—200 Guerrero.
Packers and Preserve Workers No. 20939—513 Valencia.
Painters No. 19—200 Guerrero.
Painters No. 1158—112 Valencia.
Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Makers—Russell Johnson, 1301 York.
Pastemakers No. 10567—Meets 4th Friday, Labor Temple.
Patternmakers—Meets 1st Thursday, Labor Temple.
Pharmacists No. 838—Room 415, Grant Bldg., 1095 Market. Hemlock 1450.
Photo Engravers—Meets 1st Friday. Office, 320 Market.
Photographers and Allied Crafts—25 Taylor. Meets at Labor Temple, 1st Thursdays.
Plumbers No. 442—200 Guerrero.
Post Office Clerks—Meets 4th Thursday, Labor Temple.
Printing Pressmen—Office, 630 Sacramento. Meets 2nd Monday, Labor Temple.
Production Machine Operators and Miscellaneous Metal Workers No. 1327—Meets 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, 2915 16th St.
Professional Embalmers—Wm. J. Williams, Sec., 3944 Cabrillo.
Public Works Laborers No. 978—James Lally, Rec. Sec., 1312 Utah.
Retail Delivery Drivers—Meets 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Retail Department Store Clerks No. 1100—25 Taylor.
Retail Furniture and Appliance Men's Union No. 1285—Room 416, 1095 Market.
Retail Shoe and Textile Salemen No. 410—1095 Market, Room 410. Meets every Tuesday night at Red Men's Hall, 240 Golden Gate Ave.
Sailors' Union of the Pacific—59 Clay.
Sanitary Truck Drivers and Helpers No. 350—536 Bryant.
S. F. and East Bay Steel Die and Copper Plate Engravers and Embossers No. 424—W. F. Schoeppner, Sec., 1320 Lincoln Ave., Burlingame, Calif.
San Francisco and East Bay Ink and Roller Makers No. 5—Edw. G. Darrow, Sec.-Treas., 1033 Santa Fe Avenue, Albany, Calif.
S. F. Salvage Corps No. 541—2940 Sixteenth.
S. F. Welders' Lodge No. 1330—1179 Market.
Sausagemakers—Meet at 3053 Sixteenth, Thursdays.
Scrap Iron and Metal Workers No. 965—Labor Temple.
Sheet Metal Workers No. 104—Meets Fridays, 224 Guerrero.
Ship Fitters No. 9—3052 Sixteenth.
Sign and Pictorial Painters—200 Guerrero.
Special Delivery Messengers No. 23—Ferry Annex.
Stage Employees No. 16—230 Jones. Franklin 0914
Steam Fitters No. 590—Meets 1st and 3rd Fridays, Labor Temple.
Steam Shovel Men No. 45—Meets 1st Saturday, 268 Market.
Stereotypers and Electrotypers—Meets 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple.
Stove Mounters No. 61—Ralph Brown, R. F. D. Box 281, Niles, Calif.
Stove Mounters No. 62—J. E. Thomas, 143 Moltke, Daly City, Calif.
Stove Mounters No. 65—Virgil Leonard, Sec., 4530 Twentieth.
Street Carmen, Div. 518—Thursday, Labor Temple.
Street Carmen, Div. 1004—Meets 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple. Office, 1182 Market.
Street Carmen, Div. 192—Labor Temple, Oakland, Twenty-first and Webster.
Switchmen's Union—John J. Hogan, Sec., 3201 Washington St.
Teamsters No. 85—Meets Thursdays, 536 Bryant.
Technical Engineers No. 11—John Coghlan, 70 Lennox Way. Meets 1st Wednesday, Labor Temple.
Theatrical Employees' Union No. B-18—230 Jones.
Theatrical Stage Employees—Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 230 Jones.
Tobacco Workers No. 210—Meets 1st Tuesday, Labor Temple.
Truckmen—Meets 4th Tuesday, Labor Temple.
Typographical No. 21—Office, 16 First. Meets 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple.
Union Label Section—Meets 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple. Market 0610.
Upholsterers No. 28—Meets 2nd and 4th Mondays. Labor Temple.
Venetian Blind Workers—378 Irvington, Daly City, Calif
Waiters No. 30—1256 Market. Meets every Wednesday at 3 p. m.
Waitresses No. 48—Office 966 Market. Meets 1st and 3rd Wednedays at 8:30 p. m.; 2nd and 4th Wednedays at 3 p. m., Native Sons' Hall.
Warehousemen No. 860—400 Brannan. Garfield 2819.
Water Workers—Meets 3rd Monday, Labor Temple.
Web Pressmen—Meets 4th Sunday, Labor Temple.
Window Cleaners No. 44—1119 Mission.

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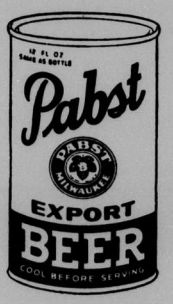
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